

HOME NEWS

Commitment to industrial action as Nalگو opens campaign against cuts in public spending

From David Felton

Labour Reporter
Eastbourne

Britain's fourth largest union yesterday launched a campaign of opposition to the Government's public expenditure cuts and made a commitment to take industrial action in defence of services.

The traditionally moderate National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalگو) came out against the cuts in principle on not only in cases where union members' jobs were affected.

That decision by the union's annual conference in Eastbourne is an important departure for the 750,000-strong union and could lead to disruption of local government services.

Delegates, however, declined approval of a left-wing motion calling for the union to impose a series of specific sanctions against local authorities, including working to rule, lightning

walkouts, strikes and sit-ins at council offices.

It is understood that the call for industrial action, which was supported by the union executive, led to a split in the leadership and several executive members' support was lukewarm.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, the union's general secretary, said after the decision: "We are not about to go slap-happily striking all over the place. I do not think anyone will be taking it as an immediate call not to cooperate with the Government."

"What it does mean is that if members decide to take action they will have the backing of the national executive council."

Nalگو members throughout the country are refusing to cover for unfilled vacancies and in certain areas are taking action in defence of services.

The motion, approved over-whelmingly by the conference and supported by several large branches, including Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, called on the executive to "promote and approve action, including industrial action, to fight cuts in services, whether there is a threat to Nalگو members' jobs or not."

The leadership was also instructed to prepare and operate a strategy for concerted action on a national basis.

Mr James White, a new member of the executive who proposed the motion, said: "This is a quite clear commitment from this trade union that we are seeking to take industrial action in defence of services whether members' jobs are at risk or not."

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Photograph by David Jones

Demonstrators going to lobby MPs at Westminster yesterday in a campaign to defend the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act and ensure equality and independence for all disabled people.

Holiday home owners' voting law criticized

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

A complaint that a growing number in an elite class of electors in England and Wales are using holiday homes to get on to more than one electoral register and then "presumably" choosing to vote in the most marginal constituency is made today by one of Britain's most respected compilers of election statistics.

Mr Fred Craig, in *Britain Votes 2*, a compendium of election results from 1974 to 1979, suggests in his preface that a minor alteration in the present law changing the word "residence" to "principal residence" would almost certainly eliminate the vast majority of multiple registrations.

Mr Craig does not put a figure on it in his book, but in an interview he estimated that there were more than 100,000 dual-registration voters. He based that on a study done for the Home Office in 1977 and on his own surveys. He says that the penalties for voting twice are minimal and the offence extremely difficult to prove in court.

Only by cross referencing each separate constituency register, presumably by computer, could the multiple figure be ascertained. The Home Office has no plans for any such scheme and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys has no compilations available from surveys.

Including students who are also legally allowed to register both at their lodgings and at their homes, the figure could be much higher than 100,000. *Britain Votes 2*, Parliamentary Research Services, 18 Lincoln Green, Chichester, West Sussex, S9.50.

European Social Community Action Programme (Escap), said last night.

"It had the support of people as far apart as the British Conservative MEPs and the Italian communists. It says something about where the priorities of Europe lie that it is being stopped."

The protests began yesterday when communiques from Brussels made clear the full implications of the decision on Monday night by the Council of Ministers to delay any further funding of the programme until a full evaluation of its findings is prepared.

That decision, on the initiative of German ministers, means that 21 pilot projects with end in November and there will be nothing to continue the momentum of the programme.

An Italian proposal to send £3m on an interim programme for the next two years was rejected. That would have enabled existing projects to continue pending the evaluation.

In Britain those projects range from a tribunal representation unit in Wolverhampton, to a resource centre in Wales, Glasgow and London. Further cross-national studies on welfare rights and the housing, employment and social difficulties of inner-city areas could have been started. The programme was designed

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Immigration ban put to test by Scientologists

By Frances Gibb

Two European members of the Church of Scientology were detained by immigration officials yesterday when they tried to enter Britain in defiance of the 12-year ban on entry by foreign Scientologists. A third member was allowed in.

They were detained despite a ruling last month by an immigration appeals adjudicator against the refusal of a Garwick airport immigration officer to allow a German Scientologist, Baroness von Reichenbach, to enter.

Dr Thomas Kriss, aged 32, an Austrian doctor who works without drugs, arrived at Heathrow at 9.30 am and was given permission to stay for six months. The Home Office said he had made no mention of his membership of the Church of Scientology and simply asked to stay for a holiday. But a spokesman for the church said that Dr Kriss was "cut off mid-sentence" when giving his reasons for entry.

He went to see the Inspector of Immigration, after being allowed in, and asked if they realized he was a Scientologist. The inspector said that that was all right.

The cases of the two other Scientologists, who were detained by immigration officials at both Heathrow and Garwick, interviewed, and released for the night, will be reviewed today.

The Rev Evert Dowe, aged 52, a full-time Dutch minister with the Church of Scientology, was detained this afternoon when he arrived in clerical dress at Garwick, stated his membership and asked permission to stay for "pastoral counselling".

Later, at Heathrow airport, Dr Otto Peter Kreng, aged 38, a doctor of law at Vienna University, who aims to work for mental patients and take a Scientology course, was detained.

Mr Peter Thompson, a Scientologist said: "The Home Office policy is in a shambles. There is complete confusion in the ranks of immigration authorities, who do not know what the official line is."

The Home Office denied yesterday that it had decided not to appeal against the recent immigration appeals adjudicator's ruling. But Mr Thompson, quoted the letter from the Immigration Office to the clerk to the tribunal.

Dated June 6, and signed by Mr Martin Flint, Chief Immigration Officer, the letter stated, he said: "Please accept the formal notice of withdrawal of that appeal on behalf of the immigration officer, Garwick."

The letter was sent by the appeals adjudicator.

The Provisional IRA has relaunched its murder campaign against prison officers after a respite of more than three months.

The banned Ulster Freedom Fighters has also launched a campaign against prison warders said to be mistreating "loyalist" prisoners.

The IRA's campaign reopened two days ago when a Belfast prison officer was shot as he walked down the drive of his home.

Pistol shots hit his hand and leg but he was not seriously hurt. It was the second IRA attack on him in seven months.

The Provisionals halted the murder talks during the talks between Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, and Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, on the "dirty protest" by inmates of Brixton at the Maze prison near Belfast.

The IRA has decided that the talks are getting nowhere. Two sessions have been held and at least one more meeting is planned, but a date for that has not been fixed.

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Sir Mau Oldfield is to leave Ulster

From Christopher I

Belfast

Sir Maurice Oldfield, the most enigmatic figure in Ireland, is to leave in a few weeks.

He came to B. Prime Ministerial knock together the feuding army leaders. In the eve at the top made it necessary, and he d to exceed his office duties coordination.

Sir Maurice's su- bina, chosen as a natural soon, but the name is known senior military i bureaucratic figures quietly suggested Maurice's replacement have a military ba-

Sir Maurice, w popular among whom he has dealt recent months taken from work because of his health and i this has influenced of his departure.

He came in Nov it was never inter- job would last for was promptly dit importance to of Mr Jack Heron constable, and Ma Sir Richard Lewis who unlike their have established rapport.

Sir Maurice, sur- end of the i novels, refuses app newspapers and po is known for both his staff. He has a being photograph taken in only Down Recorder, a newspaper in re- rejected a delug Street money for it

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NUR set to debate merger plan

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

The future of a new TUC-backed initiative aimed at reducing inter-union friction on the railways depends mainly on how it will be received by the policy-making annual general meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen which starts on June 30.

The plan, which if implemented would define the rail unions' respective spheres of influence and provide for a new joint railway trade union council, was yesterday approved by the train drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which held a policy conference in Sheffield.

It is by no means certain, though, that the National Union of Railwaymen, the largest union involved, will in fact endorse the proposals, advanced by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, when its rank-and-file policy-makers convene in Gorseway at the end of this month.

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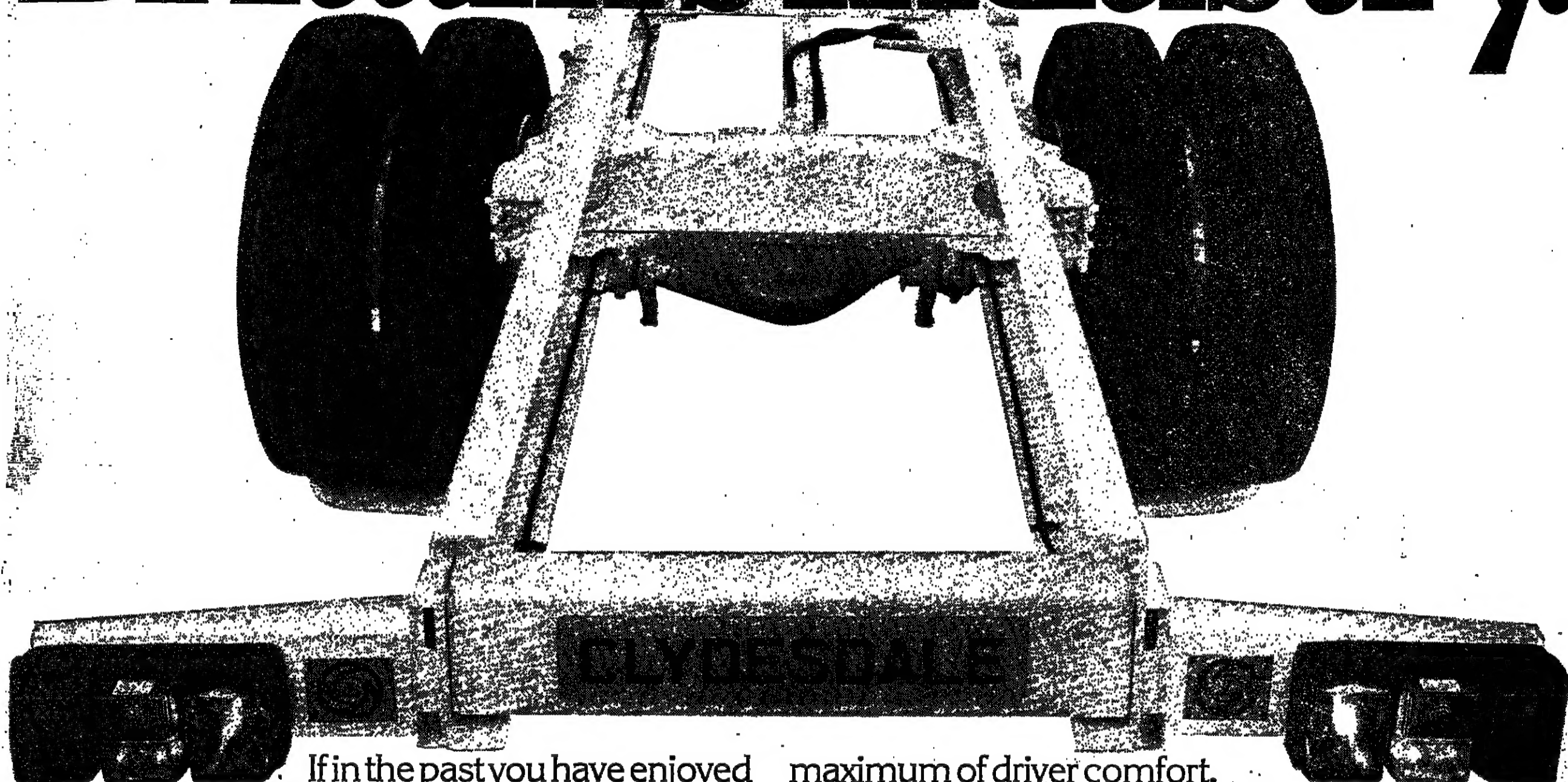
TUC bar on incomes policy issue at talks

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The TUC is to take up an invitation to bilateral

The backbone of Britain's industry.



If in the past you have enjoyed knocking Leyland, we suggest you stop reading this ad and turn the page.

You'll only be depressed if you don't.

You see, believe it or not, the Clydesdale is one of the most successful trucks ever built.

Indeed, it is a testament to the truck's virtues that there are more Clydesdales transporting more goods than any other medium-weight truck on Britain's roads today.

Now, British industry hasn't exactly bought all these trucks out of a sense of patriotic duty.

The bald fact is the Clydesdale is both an astonishingly dependable and economical vehicle. To which we've made one or two improvements.

We've actually managed to make the 411 and 402 engines even more durable. (Quite something when you consider the '400' series engine has always had an exceptionally long life.)

And we've improved the cab.

Giving it the latest safety features and the

maximum of driver comfort.

The chassis however hasn't changed a jot. (Unlike many of its weaker rivals it is still bolted rather than riveted.)

Neither has anything else.

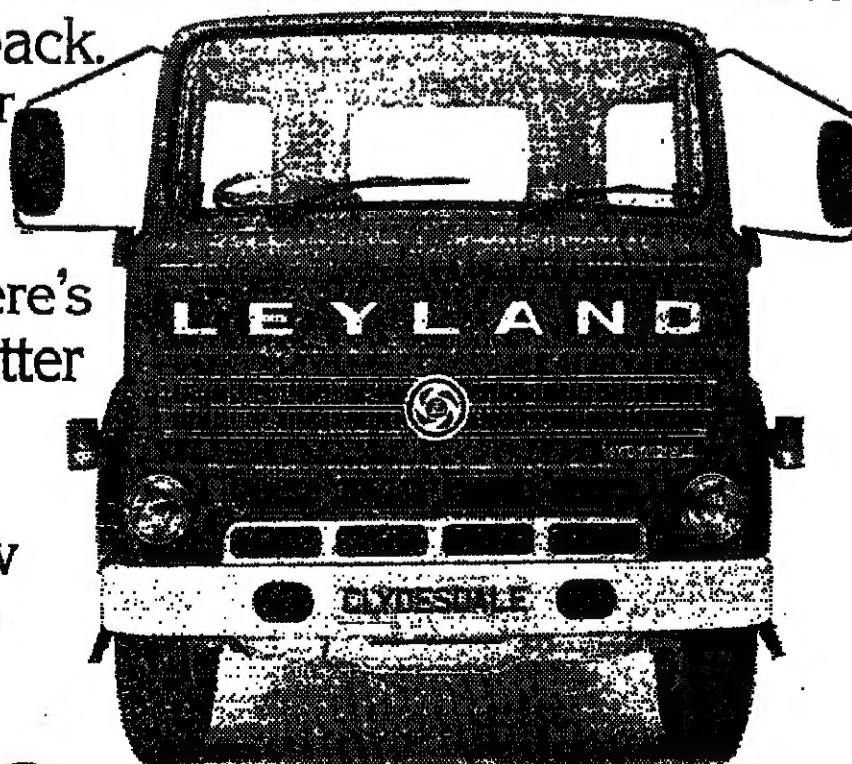
In fact the Clydesdale is very much the same vehicle it's always been.

Very strong, very safe and very dependable.

Small wonder it carries so much of Britain's industry on its back.

A visit to your local Leyland Distributor will confirm that there's never been a better time to buy a Clydesdale.

See him now for details.



Leyland Trucks
Delivering the goods.

HOME NEWS

Two-tier D-notices system 'possible'

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee disclosed yesterday that the committee will consider at its meeting on July 1 the possibility of reviewing the contents and secrecy of the 12D (or defence) notices it issues to the press.

Sir Frank was giving evidence to the first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system since its inception in 1912. In a Ministry of Defence memorandum to the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is conducting the investigation into the system of voluntary self-censorship supervised by the joint press/Whitehall committee under Sir Frank, a first step towards greater disclosure was taken with the publication of the headings, if not the full contents, of the 12 notices.

Sir Frank told MPs that the Ministry of Defence wished the D-notice committee to remain in existence but a number of reforms were possible. He could not commit the committee, as its press members enjoyed a veto and were "quite argumentative", but he suggested it might be possible to operate a two-tier system whereby the main notices were published with only those containing genuinely sensitive material remaining confidential.

Under questioning, Sir Frank



Sir Frank Cooper: Britain is all the better for D-notices.

agreed that the D-notice system was "a uniquely British institution; it is all the better for that". He denied that the integrity of a journalist was impaired by serving on the committee.

"We have an exclusive monopoly in the security field. It makes a good deal of sense that journalists should sit down and discuss the modalities. I do not see that there is anything demeaning or wrong or pussy-footing about that", he added.

Asked how he would feel if he were a member of the press, Sir Frank said he found the idea

of being a campaigning journalist appealing, and agreed that on occasion it would be "irritating" not to be able to say all he wanted to.

If the D-notice system went beyond issues of genuine national security, his sympathies would lie with the journalist for "if you go beyond that you are in the gerrymandering business".

Sir Frank said that for two years the D-notice committee had been considering change but had been hampered by uncertainty surrounding the

Official Secrets Act. Waiting for the Act to be reformed, he said, was "like waiting for Godot".

Mr John Gilbert, Labour MP for Dudley, East, and acting chairman of the Commons committee, revealed that the bulk of press evidence to the committee was strongly, though not unanimously, for the status quo. Mr Fredy Fisher, of the Financial Times, had said that in eight years as editor not a single D-notice had crossed his desk. Sir Frank said he had no complaints about the coverage of defence in that newspaper.

Asked to cite recent examples of national security being placed in jeopardy by journalists ignoring D-notices, Sir Frank said he would prefer to tell the committee in private, though there had not been "a great deal" of difficulty.

The D-notice titles disclosed by Sir Frank are:

- No 1: Defence plans, operational capability and state of readiness.
- No 2: Classified military weapons, weapons systems and equipment.
- No 3: Royal Navy, warship construction and naval equipment.
- No 4: Aircraft and aero engines.
- No 5: Nuclear weapons and equipment.
- No 6: Photography.
- No 7: Prisoners of war and exiles.
- No 8: National defence, war preparations and civil defence.
- No 9: Radio and radar transmissions.
- No 10: British intelligence services.
- No 11: Cyphers and communications.
- No 12: Whereabouts of Mr and Mrs Vladimir Petrov.

The end of years of wrangling and fund-raising

Manchester pride restored as date is set for reopening of Palace Theatre

From John Chatterbox

Manchester. The Palace Theatre, Manchester, will reopen on March 13 next year, with a six-week season of a new version of *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

That announcement, made in the scaffold-littered auditorium yesterday, was of considerable significance not only to lovers of live lyric theatre but to civic-pride Mancunians who are laying great store on the theatre's reopening after many years of wrangling and the seeking of finance.

The statement was made by Mr Robert Scott, the administrator of the Palace Theatre Trust, after Sir John Tooley, General Administrator of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, ceremonially prised aside a brick in the back wall of the original building to begin extension work. That will provide a clear performance area of 5,100 sq ft, the largest

stage in the country apart from that of the Royal Opera House. Sir John was assisted by Miss Siobhan McCarthy, who is playing Mary Magdalene in the current London production and who will play the same role in Manchester.

The production will be followed by a month-long visit from the full Royal Opera company of three hundred, including leading international singers under the musical director Sir Colin Davies.

The raising of enough money—about £3m—represented the culmination of nearly three years of efforts by individuals with the support of the City of Manchester, Greater Manchester and the Arts Council. At one stage the future of the Palace and Manchester's other main theatre, the Opera House, hung in the balance.

Under the imaginative building scheme evolved by the Trust, founded early in 1978, office buildings nearby and an

adjoining public house have been acquired. These will be combined to provide the deep stage with 84 ft of wing space, and dressing room accommodation for 150.

One of the biggest single contributions to the financing has been provided by Mr Raymond Slater, of the Civil Engineering firm Norwest Holst, who provided funds to buy the building in its original state. The Palace is already regarded as a natural second home for both the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Mr Scott emphasized that although it was essentially being "built for music" the larger more spectacular forms of drama would also have a place.

But he did not see it playing a role in experimental theatre: that was already filled by the Manchester Exchange Theatre. Opportunities would be provided for the many and noted Northern amateur operatic and dramatic societies which had a "noble tradition" in the region.

Trust set up to save Scottish orchestra

By Martin Huckerby

Music Reporter. A trust to preserve the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra was established at a meeting in East Kilbride, Strathclyde, yesterday, with Sir Monty Finniston, the former chairman of British Steel, as one of the members.

The aim is to raise funds from local authorities and business to support the orchestra. Members of the trust acknowledge the size of the task: one estimate suggests that it will cost £940,000 a year to maintain a 65-strong orchestra on an independent basis, and only about £300,000 would be available as income.

The trust will also press the BBC to give it more time to seek money by postponing the

disbandment of the orchestra. Other members of the trust include Mr Alan Marmon, director of the MacRobert Arts Centre at Stirling, Mr Derek Jewell, publishing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, and a representative of East Kilbride District Council.

A separate action committee is fighting for the retention of the orchestra by the BBC, and the players are on strike as part of the Musicians' Union action which seeks the reinstatement of all five of the threatened BBC orchestras.

The BBC said yesterday that because of the strike, it had been forced to cancel four programmes on Radio 3, including a broadcast of Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra* from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Cheque stub leads to break-up of drug ring

From Our Correspondent

Reading. A cheque stub helped customs officers to break up an Arab-run drug ring that was peddling large amounts of cocaine to wealthy people, it was disclosed at Reading Crown Court yesterday.

The cheque stub, found in the pocket of a Lebanese businessman, formed the vital link between the biggest seizure of cocaine in Britain and the ring, wealthy Arab organizers.

Customs investigators have uncovered an operation run by crime syndicates in South America, with backing from the Middle East, it was stated.

Yesterday at Reading Crown Court, Hani Taan, aged 45, a businessman, was jailed for 12 years by Judge Blomfield after being found guilty of organizing the drug run into Heathrow airport, London.

Midway through the trial Isaac Saba, aged 49, an Arab merchant, and Salem Abu-Romli, aged 38, a tailor who was born in Jordan, changed their pleas to guilty and admitted acting as couriers. They were both jailed for six years.

The court was told how a routine customs search revealed 16.34 kilos of cocaine worth £21m hidden in false bottoms of four suitcases carried by Mr Saba and Mr Abu-Romli.

A week later they noticed Mr Taan on the same route from Bolivia to Brazil and on to Britain and Damascus, in Syria.

The cheque stub found in Mr Taan's pocket was said to have showed an amount exactly equal to the cost of two tickets used by the other two men.

Anti-missile protesters to join rally

By a Staff Reporter

East Anglian protesters against the stationing of nuclear missiles in their area will bring their fight to London this month.

They will join a march and rally to be organized by the Labour Party in London on June 22. The party hopes it will be the largest anti-nuclear demonstration since the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament marches of the 1960s.

Mr Michael Foot, Labour's deputy leader, will be among the speakers at the Hyde Park rally. They will be protesting about the proposed stationing of American cruise missiles in Britain and against any increase in arms expenditure.

Word 'race' not defined in Act, judge says

From Our Correspondent

Birmingham. The word "race" is not defined in the Race Relations Act, Judge Gosling said at Birmingham County Court yesterday.

Race was used as one of the categories in defining a racial group but the Act did not elaborate on what that meant, he added.

He made his remarks in a resumed case under the Race Relations Act against a private school which is alleged to have discriminated against a Sikh boy aged 13 by refusing him entry unless he removed his turban.

"If this case is going to turn on definition of words and the Act does not define those

words, one of the places we have to look is the dictionary", the judge continued.

The court had been told that the Act defined a racial group as distinguished by colour, nationality, race and ethnic origin. The judge also made the observation that ethnic origin goes undefined in the Act.

Mr Interjit Singh, editor of the *Sikh Courier*, said he regarded Sikhs as members of a racial group who would regard it as an insult to be asked to remove their turbans.

He added: "As long as people regard themselves as a group and importantly, are identified as a group by others, then they are an ethnic group."

Mr Interjit Singh was giving evidence on behalf of Gurinder Singh Maad father, Mr Sewa Singh, of well Valley, West 1 West Midlands, who at damages for injured 1.

They claim that Grove private school in Birmingham, and Jivell Ltd, its headmaster, refused to admit the school unless he removed his turban. It is the contention that Sikhs as a group are not a racial and discrimination grounds is not unlawful.

The defence also that adherence to sch was sufficiently important to refuse the boy's admission. The hearing continues.

Homes damaged in another Stoke tremor

From Our Correspondent

Stoke-on-Trent. Houses were damaged when another earth tremor affected Stoke-on-Trent yesterday. Two had to be temporarily evacuated because of dangerous chimney stacks.

Police said they had calls from dozens of anxious householders in the northern part of the city. It was the latest in a series of tremors this year. Three years ago there were more than 100 tremors, and the cause has never been established.

The Coal Board said mining was going on under the area but miners at the coal face early yesterday had not experienced any tremor. "There is nothing to indicate mining is the sole cause of the tremors."

Former London Transport chief cleared of charge

Raymond Angell, aged 55, the former head of London Transport's quantity surveying department, was cleared at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, London, yesterday of false accounting.

Mr Angell of Southbourne Sands, Southbourne, Bourne-mouth, who resigned after 26 years with London Transport, was discharged and awarded his full costs out of central funds.

He had been arrested last October and charged with making a false entry on a bill of quantity between September, 1977, and December, 1978, purporting to show that part of the farecourt at Edgware Tube station had been tarred.

Mr David Fairbairn, the magistrate, was told that the DEF had recently taken the case over from British Police and had de withdrawn the charge court's direction is that the prosecution be granted a further 14 days to prepare for a second trial.

Call for flexibility in aiding regions

From Ronald Kershaw

Leeds. A call for flexibility in the wording of provisions that enable regions to obtain financial assistance even though they are outside regional development programmes and will no longer qualify as "assisted areas" has gone to the Prime Minister from West Yorkshire County Council.

The council's principal concern is the wool textile areas of West Yorkshire, where 1,500 jobs at last year's month.

financial mechanism under article 235 of the Treaty of Rome which provides supplementary payments to the United Kingdom should be as flexible as possible.

He said that in the European Commission's proposals to the European Council special investment programmes could be developed in the first instance within regions covered by regional development programmes, but there would be other schemes of community interest outside those regions that might also receive assistance.

The county council wants the council, has asked Mrs Margaret Thatcher that "any provisions to be liberal enough to enable economic and social infrastructure schemes in Yorkshire to be even after 1982, when the West Yorkshire loses its assisted area status."

Mr Scargall backed for NUM president

From Ronald Faux

Rothsay. Scottish miners declared their backing for Arthur Scargall, the miners' leader, to be president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Michael McGahey, NUM president, told the annual conference in NUM Scottish area in that it was in the best of British miners that gill should be the president in 18 months.

He said he expected the NUM would require a "realistic" approach in the face of vicious attacks from the media who are "driven by greed and a desire to make money".

That open declaration Scargall was added to the president after the add conference. He said willing, privileged and he the progressive candidate for union president. He was a firmly that if the becoming president of is to compromise me make myself more ac the media or to acc the so-called moderate in British politics, th job I do not want", b am convinced it will policies and records r the individuals and work, also fight for decide who should be of this union."

Mr Scargall pledge to protect the minin in the face of the media where pits were exha week for miners, reti 55 and the highest wages in the industry.

"That is the kind form you would exa future president of th he said."

Mr McGahey said nain to the pre side be open, clean and on a basis of notice will be no skulldug

He told the conf threat of pit closure turned and all-forwa forces recognized th danger of an energy

The fight arou d Wales coalfield was issue and the nation five committees have full support to all industry from being r

Mr McGahey said ment had viciously shiel and coal: the investment in industy manufactured in Brit lead to de-industrial the country and incr employment.

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ME NEWS

...towards modern language disliked by most 'C of E' members, survey says

Church leaders and congregations split on form of service

Longley
Affairs Correspondent
The Church of England is split over the form of its ordinary members is a Gallup survey published yesterday.

one in two of the Sunday congregation is dissatisfied with the service in which is expected to take over the form of the service. The survey was devised and sponsored by Professor David Martin, a leading theologian at the School of Economics, University of Cambridge. The survey found that the trend towards modern language services is not carried popularly. The survey also found that 8 per cent of the population who describe themselves as "C of E" are

overwhelmingly against it, and the 8 per cent of those who go to church are about evenly divided. Professor Martin, who maintains that the case for retaining the hallowed seventeenth-century Book of Common Prayer as the normal form of Anglican worship, is resisting the new official versions which are about to be published in book form. He is a leading campaigner on behalf of the Book of Common Prayer, and was behind the petition of literary cognoscenti published last autumn, which complained that the eclipse of such a masterpiece of English language would be a permanent loss to the English cultural heritage. The Church of England is about to have a new prayer book, with every part of its formal worship rewritten in

modern ecclesiastical prose. Most of the new services have been in use in approximately the same form for a decade or more. But the powerful conservative lobby on behalf of the Book of Common Prayer sees the publication of a bound volume of the new services as the greatest threat yet. Until now the new services have had only an experimental status. In spite of that, and because of the "with-it" fervour of the "trendy" clergymen, as the Prayer Book Society sees it, the new has almost wholly taken over from the old. That is clearly contrary to the wishes of substantial sections of the church-going population, and it appears that young people and working-class people—two groups for whom it is said the new versions were

especially tailored—are no happier than the rest. Perhaps most telling of all the statistics produced by the Gallup survey is one that shows that only 7 per cent of regular church-goers describe themselves as "very happy" with the new services; and only 3 per cent of those between the ages of 16 and 24. Those "more than regular" in their religious observance, who attend church once a week were divided equally, with 18 per cent very happy, 18 per cent very unhappy, and the rest in between. Professor Martin said at a press conference yesterday that he hoped the survey would help to persuade the clergy how little support there was for the new services, and that the wishes of congregations would therefore be taken more fully into account in deciding whether to use the new or the old. He had particular hopes of the joint pastoral letter which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were to issue later this year. He had been told they would refer to the new prayer book merely as a supplement to the old, not a replacement. The trend of opinion in the Church of England, if accurately reflected in the survey results, shows a level of dislike of the new services which constitutes something of a threat to the size of the active Church of England population. Professor Martin, a sociologist of religion, maintains that if the level of satisfaction experienced as a result of going to church falls, congregations will inevitably decline. Leading article, page 17

Publicans get nut-price deals

Clayton
A Correspondent
Publicans have been complaining a lot lately about thugs in public houses; but they play a part in starting violent incidents themselves, a survey published today states. Many of those interviewed said, frankly, that they had drunk problems, according to the report which appears in this week's *New Sunday*. It was not unusual for them to drink 15 pints of beer or a bottle of spirits a day, Mr Peter

Publicans blamed for starting some violence

By Lucy Hodges
Publicans have been complaining a lot lately about thugs in public houses; but they play a part in starting violent incidents themselves, a survey published today states. Many of those interviewed said, frankly, that they had drunk problems, according to the report which appears in this week's *New Sunday*. It was not unusual for them to drink 15 pints of beer or a bottle of spirits a day, Mr Peter

Marsh, a lecturer in psychology at Oxford Polytechnic states. "At 11 pm on Saturday, that amount of alcohol in your system is not going to be very helpful when you are trying patiently to empty your pub of often tiresome and argumentative people." The survey, which was paid for by Whitbread, the brewers, took two years and involved a questionnaire completed by 2,000 licensees. It found that, on the whole, licensed premises

were extremely safe places where, according to the law of averages, a customer would see only one fight in about eight years if he spent a couple of hours there every day. Violence is more common in certain types of bar, notably the inner-city public house that attracts young people who are not regular customers, and that provides live pop music and pool tables. Mr Marsh, who carried out the research with Miss Anne

Campbell, monitored "incident report forms" documents which licensees complete for the brewery when there is a disturbance to which the police have to be called. It was those which revealed that few of the assaulted landlords were victims of random or gratuitous violence. "In over 85 per cent of cases, publicans suffered injury as a direct result of some action which they themselves had initiated."

Appeal for tariff-free cod imports

By John Winder
Parliamentary Staff
Tariff barriers and reference prices drove up the price for fish paid by the housewife, a House of Lords select committee was told yesterday. It was wrong, short-sighted and potentially economically disastrous for Britain to protect its fishermen by making imports harder to get by trade restrictions. Mr David Wellings, chairman of the United Kingdom Association of Frozen Food Producers, giving evidence to a sub-committee of the Select Committee on European Communities, explained that Britons are between 260,000 and 270,000 tonnes of cod a year. They needed, even with a healthy catching industry, to import 100,000 tonnes to help meet that demand. Mr Wellings said that the 9 per cent tariff on cod coming into Britain from outside the EEC should go. The reference price created by the EEC could also become a minimum price for the entry of imported fish if the Government, he decided. Both artificially raised the price to the trade and the consumer. He said that fish consumption had been declining in Britain. It was difficult to pinpoint the reason but it had been shown that for every 1 per cent rise in price, 7 per cent of sales was lost. In comparison the cost of meat rising by 1 per cent only led to a drop of 0.38 per cent in consumption, and a 1 per cent rise in the cost of eggs led to no fall in consumption.

Man killed in farm crash

Motorist was killed and seven were injured in a four-car collision between a tractor and two cars yesterday at Croxeth Hall, near Derby, Merseyside. A man was hurt by a telegraph pole during operations afterwards. The engine overturned on its roof in a ditch one of the cars slid on to the embankment. The injured were taken to hospital, Liverpool. The motorist, Mr Derek aged 42, of Eilian Broadgreen, died. Two were seriously injured with head injuries. The accident happened in rain as the fire engine was on its way to a home, which turned out to be a false alarm with no one inside.

Man remanded on schoolgirl murder charge

Kenneth David Kirton, aged 35, a painter and decorator, was remanded in custody at Farnham Magistrates' Court, Surrey, yesterday charged with the murder of Clare Hutchison, aged 14. Mr Kirton, of Parkhurst Fields, Chert, near Farnham, was remanded until next Wednesday. Mr Kirton was driven to the court from Farnham police station in a police car. He had a blanket over his head as he left the police station and went into the court. Reporting restrictions were not lifted. The girl's body was found early on Tuesday in Bourne Wood, Old Farnham Road, Farnham. She had been missing for six days and was found on her way to school.

Fire of fire vandalism put 100m in one year

caused by vandalism cost nearly £100m—third of all fire losses—according to a Home Office report yesterday. 8,500 out of 93,000 fires attributed to malicious origin, 7,500 in and about 12,000 in the country, was unknown. It could have caused the fifth of fires in restaurants, clubs and houses; and more than 100 in schools, public houses, and amusement centres, including funfairs and amusement centres, and agricultural buildings. Number of fires in occupancies in the United Kingdom attributed to malicious origin started in 1954 at 1,000. The number attributed to malicious origin doubled in period, but has since fallen to about one fifth from all other causes. The worst record was in Ulster, Nottingham, and the worst record

Fire of fire vandalism put 100m in one year

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Non-travelling fencers: Captain Timothy Belson, of the Gloucestershire Regiment (left), and Mr. Ralph Johnson, a solicitor, who have withdrawn from the British fencing team for the Olympics, pausing during practice, at the London Fencing Club, Kensington, yesterday.

MP presents Bill urging sanctions on Soviet Union

By Ian Bradley
A Conservative MP yesterday presented a Bill to the House of Commons to enable the Government to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire South West, said that he had based his Soviet Union (Temporary Powers) Bill on the Act recently passed imposing economic sanctions on Iran. "It seems absurd that we should be prepared to impose sanctions against Iran and not contemplate a similar measure against the Soviet Union," he said. If Parliament passed the measure, it would then be right to consider preventing British people travelling to the Soviet Union. "We would then not have the ghastly and humiliating spectacle of British athletes being the guests of the butchers of Kabul," he said. The Government's regret, at the attitude of the British Olympic Association towards the Moscow Games was reiterated yesterday by Mr Hector Monro, minister with responsibility for sport. Speaking to the sport and leisure committee of the Association of District Councils in London, he said: "The association can be in no doubt that we are not in favour of a British team competing in the Soviet Union against a background of brutal subjugation and harsh aggression in Afghanistan by Russian troops."

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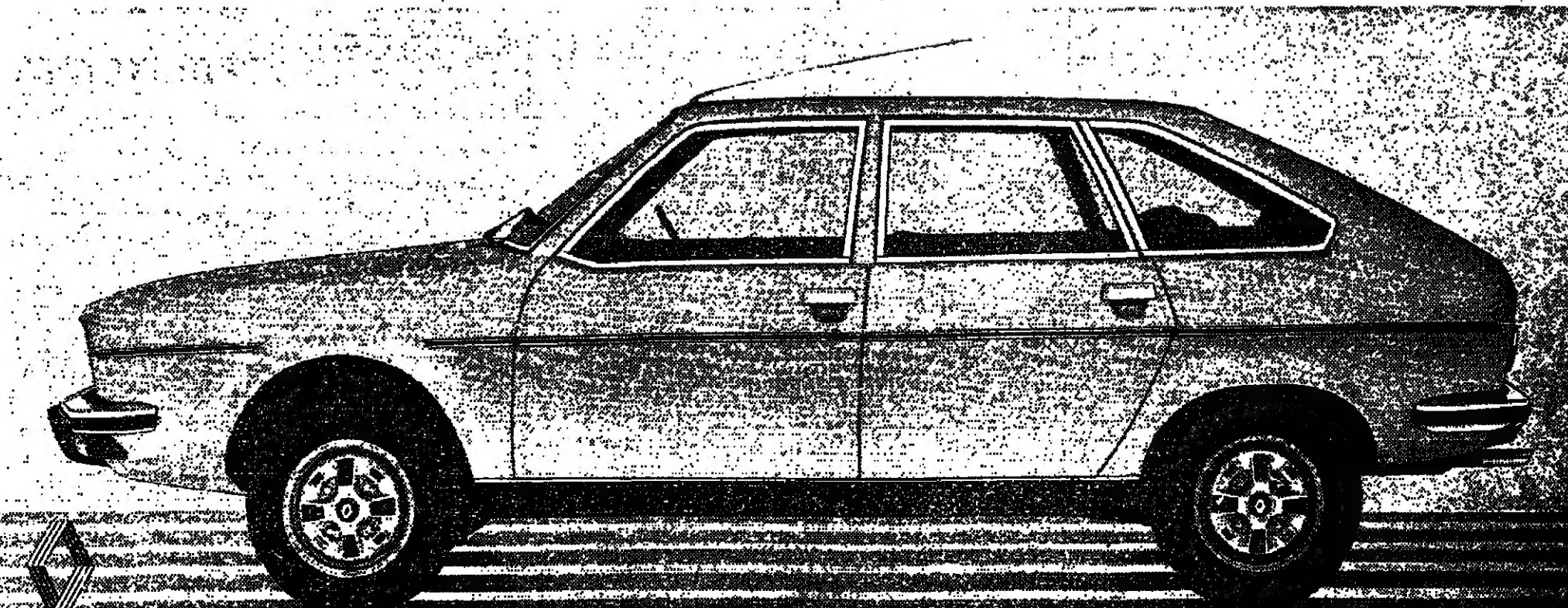
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RENAULT 20



HOME NEWS

New pay and conditions body urged for teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A single negotiating body for teachers' pay and conditions of service is strongly recommended in a report by officials of the Department of Education and Sciences and of the local authority associations. The report is expected to be sent to education ministers within the next fortnight.

Local authorities are unhappy with the present arrangements which keep negotiations on teachers' pay separate from negotiations on other conditions of service.

The recent attempt by local authorities to tie agreement on a new definition of a teacher's working day with the pay award recommended by the Clegg commission failed, causing much bitterness.

The report comments: "Quite apart from the obvious fact that employers need to know what they are paying for, developments since the Houghton report, and particularly in relation to the Clegg report, have shown how present arrangements allow the teachers to receive large pay rises without having to concede the definition of their conditions of service."

Councils also object strongly to the provision in the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, which allows either side to go to arbitration on pay, and makes arbitration awards binding, subject only to a contrary resolution by both Houses of Parliament in the national economic interest.

That provision often works to the disadvantage of the employers, local authorities believe. They feel that the unions have adopted an increasingly intransigent attitude in the Burnham Committee, the statutory negotiating body on teachers' and lecturers' pay.

Councils want the outright repeal of the Remuneration of Teachers Act, and the negotiation of teachers' pay in a non-statutory national body which would also be responsible for all other aspects of conditions of service. There would be negotiated provisions for arbitration.

There is one of the options put forward in the report for consideration by ministers and local authority leaders. The other main option proposed in the report would involve the amendment of the Remuneration of Teachers Act to combine conditions and pay under a single statutory framework.

Both options leave open the delicate issue of ministry participation. At present, the Department of Education and Science is represented on the Burnham Committee and has the power to veto the total cost of a pay increase submitted by local authorities. But the department has no say in negotiations on conditions of service.

'Bargain struck over Mr X letters'

A college lecturer, aged 63, and a woman pupil, 28 years, have struck a bargain over the return of 150 letters, a jury at Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday. She agreed to return the passionate love letters he had written if he paid her £10,000.

Mrs Jeanne Ellett, aged 36, said: "I regarded it as one would regard winning the football pools, it would be nice if it happened but I never could believe it."

Mrs Ellett, described by the Crown as a cold-blooded blackmailer, agreed that she later dropped the amount by £2,000, but denied threatening to show the letters to the man's family if he failed to pay.

Mrs Ellett, of West Field



Arthur Askey (second right), who was 80 last Friday, receiving a belated birthday cake from fellow entertainers (left to right): Ray Alan, Dickie Henderson and June Whitfield at Broadcasting House.

Juvenile crime rise disturbs police chief

By John Witherow

Crime in British cities would soon be as bad as in the United States unless rising juvenile delinquency was stopped, Mr Ian Oliver, Chief Constable of Central Scotland Police, said yesterday.

He told a meeting in Birmingham on the prevention of juvenile crime: "The writing is very clearly on the wall. Sooner or later, unless we take action, inner cities will be every bit as bad as New York or Chicago."

Mr Oliver, who worked for 16 years in London, said "juvenile crime is very much on the up and up." More than half the crimes in Britain were committed by people aged under 21, with many of them younger than 17, he said.

The riots in Bristol and Lewisham, London, he said, were "bound to come to pass elsewhere unless we invest a great deal of time and money to make sure they do not happen again."

Mr Oliver, however, was pessimistic about stemming the rising juvenile crime rate. "The social services cannot begin to cope with juvenile offenders. I am not sure there is an alternative. I am not sure we have the resources available."

"We are going downhill rather than up and it needs a conscious effort on the part of society to make sure we do not go the same way as America."

Mr Oliver also condemned a minority of state school teachers for spreading "seeds of disaster" and the Communist Party in particular for dis-

seminating its views by planting teachers in schools. He attacked teachers who taught their pupils that "all coppers are bastards" and who gave left-wing literature to impressionable young people.

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers, which organized the seminar, proposed outward bound type of schools for young children who looked as though they might become offenders.

He suggested that those establishments could take potentially troublesome children for between three and six months before they entered secondary schools to allow them to win some self-respect and achieve a measure of success.

"Most of these children are failures at school and school can become positively harmful for them. We are asking for a catastrophe if an 11-year-old is forced into secondary education with the wrong attitude."

Rigorous, outdoor establishments could provide challenges for the children to enable them to channel their self-destructive energy into self-respect, he said.

The scheme, which might cost £750,000 on an experimental basis for a few years, could be financed by private industry and aided by local authorities.

"Special measures must be taken in the worst affected schools to avert complete collapse," he said. "Unless we find some sort of answer, the anti-social disruptives will undoubtedly turn to serious crime and vent their frustrations on society."

The trial continues today.

Government accused of herbicide cover-up

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A Labour MP has accused the Government of issuing a low figure for the sale of a toxic chemical herbicide to "defuse" the controversy about the dangers of contamination from the substance, known as 2, 4, 5-T.

The herbicide, a compound of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, has been the subject of controversy because it contains trace amounts of dioxin.

The Ministry of Agriculture confirmed yesterday that the British agrochemicals industry sold 58 tonnes of the herbicide in 1979 and that was difficult to reconcile with earlier figures from the ministry's committee monitoring the safety of pesticides. Only three tonnes of the material was used in Britain each year, according to the earlier figures.

The discrepancy was raised by Dr Roger Thomas, Labour MP for Carmarthen, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture. He alleged that the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution were "mental gymnastics" to reduce the amount of 2, 4, 5-T used in Britain was low.

The figures used in the commission's assessment showed that forestry, agriculture and horticulture each used one tonne of the substance each year, against an annual total of 58 tonnes of about 3,000 tonnes.

The whereabouts of about 50 tonnes of 2, 4, 5-T sold in Britain each year for the past few years remains a subject of speculation.

Doubts about the figure of three tonnes were expressed by the opponents of the substance, and that led the Ministry of Agriculture to make a more thorough survey, in conjunction with the British Agrochemicals Association. That showed sales of 58 tonnes by its members last year and comparable amounts in the preceding years.

The herbicide is no longer made in Britain. The main hazards from the compound are in the very small amount of dioxin, an intermediate chemical of the manufacturing process, that remains as an impurity.

Because of the toxicity of dioxin, union representatives have sought a ban on the application of the herbicide.

Humanists win campaign for charitable status

By Jacob Eccleston

The South Place Ethical Society, owners of the Conway Hall, London, yesterday won their 14-year campaign to regain the charitable status they lost as a consequence of the 1960 Charities Act. The society's claim to be a religious organization was rejected in the High Court, however, a decision likely to be greeted with relief by some humanists.

In finding against the religious aspects of the claim, Mr Justice Dillon, sitting in the Chancery Division, followed precedents involving Scientology, Freemasonry and Theosophy. He declined to follow Western European and United States judgments that ethical humanism was equivalent to a religion and thus was entitled to equal privileges.

But he decided to grant charitable status on the grounds that the society had a considerable educational function and that it was generally beneficial to society as a whole—two of the four tests for charitable status laid down by Lord Macnaghten at the end of last century.

Mr Peter Cadogan, secretary of the society, welcomed the decision. "We have got what we wanted. I am very pleased about our success though sorry we did not get it on the grounds we wanted it on. I had hoped the law might recognize that the religious situation had changed in the last hundred years."

Police yesterday recovered the body of Mr Alan Greenfield, aged 29, of Woodseats, Sheffield, from a fishing pond in the city.

Riding for disabled

A riding school, costing £25,000 for the use of the disabled is to be opened by the Calvert Trust adventure centre at Keswick, in the Lake District, next month.

WEST EUROPE

Europe's Middle East peace initiative to crown Venice summit

From Michael Hornsby
Venice, June 11

The formal unveiling of a new EEC peace policy for the Middle East will be the main outcome of the two-day summit meeting of the Nine which opens here tomorrow on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore looking across the Grand Canal to the Doge's Palace.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues, protected by thousands of Italian police and frogmen, are also expected to discuss the financial crisis threatened by soaring agricultural costs and the enlargement of the Community to include Spain, Greece and Portugal.

Last month's compromise on the level of British contributions to the EEC budget has removed the most damaging dispute hanging over the financial restraints the Community will be operating under over the next two or three years.

On the Middle East, the heads of government are expected to say publicly for the first time that the PLO should be involved in the peace negotiations, but to stop short of recognizing the PLO as the sole representatives of the Palestinians.

While reaffirming Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders, the Nine, according to informed sources, will also endorse the concept of Palestinian self-determination within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

Previous statements by the Nine have avoided specific reference to "self-determination", which since the time of the Treaty of Versailles has been regarded as the attribute of an independent state. But they have recognized "the need for a homeland" for the Palestinians.

The heads of government are also likely to announce the dispatch of an emissary to all the parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, probably in the shape of Mr Gaston Thorn, the Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, who assumes the EEC presidency on July 1.

The EEC initiative is less ambitious than originally conceived, largely because of the problem of oil supplies and relations with developing countries, and will prepare for the seven-nation world economic summit to open here in 10 days time.

The Nine have shelved for the time being the idea, first floated by Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, of an EEC-sponsored move to amend United Nations Resolution No 242. This refers to the Palestinians only as stateless refugees, and has long been held by the Arabs to be inadequate.

When discussions turn to the EEC's own future President Giscard d'Estaing of France is likely to be questioned closely on the meaning of his recent remarks suggesting that further enlargement of the EEC should be postponed until the previous intake of new members has been fully digested.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, whose country has a new replaced Britain as by far the biggest net contributor to the EEC budget, is expected to urge the need for reform of the EEC spending policies before any increase in the Community's revenue sources is contemplated.

Both Herr Schmidt and President Giscard may also elaborate on their ideas for a new budgetary mechanism which would put a limit on the net benefits, as well as the net losses, sustained by member states on their payments to and from the budget.

Any such move would, however, be fiercely opposed by the Danes, the Dutch and the Irish, all of whom make a huge financial gain from the budget, mainly because of the predominance of agricultural expenditure from which they benefit disproportionately.

For her part Mrs Thatcher will seek to focus discussion on the need for budget "restructuring", which is EEC jargon for reducing the two-thirds proportion currently spent on farming. She hopes she can count on Herr Schmidt's support now that West Germany will be bearing the largest share of increases in agricultural spending.

Heads of government are also expected to exchange ideas on the choice of a successor to Mr Roy Jenkins as president of the European Commission when his term expires at the end of the year. Mr Gaston Thorn and Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian Treasury Minister, are generally regarded as the front-runners for the job.

For their part the heads of government will make their usual survey of the global economic situation, including the problem of oil supplies and relations with developing countries, and will prepare for the seven-nation world economic summit to open here in 10 days time.

Social Democrats reassure left wing on German missile and détente policies

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 11

Fears that West Germany might be drifting into a neutral position have been countered by the Social Democrat (SPD) election manifesto reiterating its commitment to the Atlantic alliance coupled with its policy of détente in Europe.

The party's pre-election congress in Essen this week overcame, with unexpected ease, the concern of its left-wing particularly on the question of new Nato missiles and disarmament negotiations.

A number of left-wingers had tabled amendments to the draft manifesto aimed at watering down the party's support for the Nato decision to produce and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. There was a tendency to play down the principle of a military balance of power on which the SPD's disarmament and détente policies are based.

The fact that not one speaker rose to pursue the issues and only a handful of delegates criticised the new Soviet SS20s and Backfire bombers

by the amendments committee. It produced a text which fully endorsed the policies of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, while remaining acceptable to the left.

But, looking back, party members are asking themselves if this hard work was even necessary. The left wing had clearly not wanted a fight about these crucial electoral issues when their big task is supporting the Chancellor—his winning card—and beating Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Pre-election congresses tend to behave quite differently from ordinary ones, party members said.

At the same time they suggested that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which came after the party thrashed out the missile issue at its congress last year, had made some Social Democrats more realistic about détente.

While they were thankful for the fact that détente policy had meant that Europe remained calm and quiet during the international tension, the im-

World View

by Arrigo

EEC must choose one of two paths

If one considers that just a few weeks ago the European Community was quite near total collapse, much more so than Mrs Thatcher and many others ever realized, the first feeling about the Venice European Council must be one of huge relief, just at the sight of the nine leaders meeting in friendship. It is to be expected that they will hope for a real healing strongly as anybody else, or more so.

The Community has many faults, but the world outside looks so fierce and threatening that the very thought that even our common European shelter, however imperfect, might have been destroyed, makes one feel happy and grateful for what we have got.

The recent near escape from disaster should make the nine leaders feel good and nice to one another. That would be helpful when they discuss who the next president of the Community will be. Upon whom will the choice fall?

Another term for a real statesman like Mr Roy Jenkins? A handsome recognition for what even a very small country can do for Europe, by asking Mr Gaston Thorn to take over the heavy responsibility of inventing a new Community in just three years, before the British agreement expires. Or another one of the many worthy candidates available?

If one were to give the European Council a word of advice, it would be to be daring, and to choose a daring and imaginative man (my personal choice: Viscount Davignon, but there are others) who understands that the British crisis can and must be transformed into the starting point for an attempt to set up a better and stronger Community.

There are two paths ahead of us we can choose from. We can have more of the same, that is to say a limited and unbalanced Community, made up of a common market plus a costly agricultural policy, which will produce unending financial imbalances (without Mrs Thatcher's bitter fight, Britain would have paid into Europe, in just three years, the incredible sum of \$9,000m (\$900m) and for what?). The imbalances can of course be corrected, so that the Community survives as an uneasy "collage" of ever more different nations. Or, one can invent a new Community, whose aim will be to create, through a whole set of common development policies, a converging, unified Europe.

There are many reasons to choose the second path, but one is perhaps more important than

all the others. The fact there can be no common foreign policy (present leaders have no such thing) unless behind it a strong core with strong common interests. If we want to rest European stability in the world, and as much as the world then we need a real growing European Co as well.

Of course, at Venice nine leaders will still little bit too sore a recent quarrel to be really think in common imaginative thoughts a future of Europe. For may have to wait until council, while the Co starts gathering new ideas can only hope that it will help the Community offering it a starting in hope and confidence, on the path that might lead to what was once a European union.

At Venice 1, most states will however be prepared for Venice economic summit of 1 that will follow 10 d. Among plans being now: the seizing of billions of dollars in saving by the seven in new set of energy including a huge increasing coal consumption pattern for rec shattering oil production. A new set of energy saving by the seven in new set of energy including a huge increasing coal consumption pattern for rec shattering oil production. A new set of energy saving by the seven in new set of energy including a huge increasing coal consumption pattern for rec shattering oil production.

On the Middle East, the European Council is more explicit than ever about Palestinian right determination and the Liberation Organisation in a global peace in the Middle East. A new initiative or mission announced. But therein be no European proposals at the United Nations. The Cs negotiating forum will be no European. A new initiative or mission announced. But therein be no European proposals at the United Nations. The Cs negotiating forum will be no European. A new initiative or mission announced. But therein be no European proposals at the United Nations. The Cs negotiating forum will be no European.

Paris bank haul may remain a mystery

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 11
Police have begun a hopeless task of trying out how much money property was stolen in the Paris suburb of Billancourt.

The raid was carried out by a team of 100 men, which took the departmental fire and police to the scene. The haul was estimated at 370 strongboxes. Nevertheless the haul was worth tens of millions of francs.

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Two water areas will test domestic meter scheme

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Severn-Trent and Anglian water authorities are to introduce water meters for domestic consumers as an experiment.

Two pilot areas, yet to be named, are to be selected within the Severn-Trent region, the largest in England. People in those areas will be offered meters and, depending on their response, the scheme may be extended to all the authority's customers as early as April, 1982.

The four million Anglian customers will be required to pay an installation charge of £70 and an annual rental of £25. Water will cost them £1.06 for 1,000 gallons.

Both authorities say that the schemes are aimed primarily at those who believe they are

paying more than their fair share under the present system, whereby charges are directly related to variable values. But an Anglian official emphasized yesterday that only households with exceptionally low water consumption could expect to benefit.

The Government is conscious of public indignation at the steep increases in water rates in the past few years. At the same time it is anxious to curb the steady rise in domestic consumption, and to make people more conscious of the need to conserve supplies.

However, it is sceptical about the practicability of introducing compulsory metering. The cost would, it is said, be about £1,500m and presumably, if meters were made compulsory, metered to pay for their installation consumers could not be expected to.

Foreign housing should be studied, Duke says

By Our Planning Reporter

Britain might usefully examine the experience of other countries in seeking solutions to its housing difficulties, the Duke of Edinburgh said yesterday.

The Duke, who was addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Housing, in Haregate, said that high divorce and suicide rates, crime, vandalism, alcoholism and drug abuse were symptoms of an unhappy community, as likely to be found on new estates as in derelict areas. Were there com-

mon denominators in unsatisfactory housing developments in Britain and abroad, he asked.

Mr Anthony Collinson, the institute's president, said that a main cause of Britain's trouble was a low-rent philosophy. As long ago as 1970, people in France were devoting 12 per cent of their household income to housing, and in Germany the figure was 16 per cent.

"Yet only last year it was stated in the Commons that the percentage of household income applied to rents by local was as low as 7½ per cent."

Court allows the lockout weapon

Berlin, June 11.—The Federal Labour Court in Kassel has confirmed that lockouts in labour disputes are allowed, though a sense of proportion must be maintained.

But two lockouts were declared unjustified. In one case, the lockout was "out of proportion" while in the second case it violated a union's right to free collective bargaining.

The employers, exasperated by the repeated stoppages, which also affect postal delivery, have decided to put their foot down. M François Ceyrac, president of the French employers' Federation, said a statement to the trades union organizations cancelling the round of negotiations which were due to have taken place today on shortening the working week.

It is impossible, M Ceyrac said in his message, to negotiate with the necessary objectivity and the severity at a time when once again, public services essential to the life of firms are deliberately interrupted.

Since April 23, the statement

Rail-only Channel tunnel is opposed

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

Strong opposition to the rail-only Channel tunnel proposed by British and French railways was voiced by a delegation of local politicians from northern France on a visit to London yesterday.

Mr Guy Lengagne, regional councillor for the Nord-Pas de Calais and Mayor of Boulogne, said that they fear that high-

speed trains entering France from such a tunnel would simply pass through their region leaving environmental nuisance but no economic benefits in their trail.

Nord-Pas de Calais, one of France's largest regions and because of its economic problems one of the most politically sensitive, will be urging the French Government to the five-year plan starting next

year should include a Channel link to benefit the region.

Although the region's dozen Socialist politicians are primarily of British Rail, they secret of their preference the kind of larger "s" railway tunnel that is "done" by Britain in 1974.

Hard-line reaction to French power strike

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 11

For the fifth time in two months, French electricity workers go on strike tomorrow with the usual power cuts, and disruption to public transport and train services. These five days of strike add up to the loss of two and a half days of production, according to Government sources.

The employers, exasperated by the repeated stoppages, which also affect postal delivery, have decided to put their foot down. M François Ceyrac, president of the French employers' Federation, said a statement to the trades union organizations cancelling the round of negotiations which were due to have taken place today on shortening the working week.

It is impossible, M Ceyrac said in his message, to negotiate with the necessary objectivity and the severity at a time when once again, public services essential to the life of firms are deliberately interrupted.

Since April 23, the statement

could have incalculable consequences. The memory of the Three Mile Island incident in America is still fresh in the minds of all Frenchmen, and the Government's ambitious nuclear programme has encountered mounting opposition from a mixed bag of ecologists, and the left wing movements.

All the more reason, in the Government's view, for taking no chances.

The Ministry of Industry insists that the threat of dismissal against nuclear power workers only involves deliberate violations of safety regulations, and not accidental ones.

It will not budge an inch on its amendment and is convinced it has the support of public opinion which is, in any case, fed up with the interruption of public services.

The unions are aware of this danger. The movement of the CGT has called for a strike without power cuts, "because the public must not be made to suffer." The Leftist CFTD maintains that the security of persons and property has al-

ways been protected strikes. The CGT's Communist-CGT claims that the electricity workers for resentment, and that test against cuts of a forgetting that the power in France is in the EEC.

Underlying the co about the Bill on nuclear station workers is, however wider and about the right to essential public service.

In the employers' intolerable that in a rest, industrial firms: deprived of power. These should be guar all times against action, like emergency services.

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EUROPE

Minister accused of
tampering with
his agency report

Murray
11
Peyrefitte, Keeper of
the keys and Minister of Jus-
tice, was put on trial by
France's most
newspaper, which
in of twisting the
using his powerful
put pressure on
Agence-Press (AFP),
French national news
spread criticism from within the
legal profession so it was with
obvious glee that *Le Monde*
noticed that on May 28 that
M Peyrefitte had claimed be-
fore the National Assembly that
there was "unanimity" about
it among senior judges. Further-
more, at half past midnight on
May 29 he had telephoned
Agence France-Press in a
"request" that the word
"unanimity" be changed to
"consensus", the newspaper
added.

M Peyrefitte was not amused
and the newspaper yesterday
carried a letter from him in
which he pointed out that he
had begun his statement to the
Assembly by saying that a
majority of judges had agreed
among senior judges. His later
remark about unanimity had
been quoted out of context.
"The reader will appreciate
that *Le Monde* or me—takes
liberties with the truth," he
wrote.

Immediately below the letter
the newspaper carried an
equally long reply in which it
maintained its stand. "When
the Keeper of the Keys and
Minister of Justice demands
in person a correction of his
words, claiming that they have
been 'deformed', there is much
more than a desire, there is a
real pressure (on the agency)," *Le Monde* stated.

The federated journalists
branch of AFP have now issued
a statement deploring the fact
that "The minister has had
published by AFP a phrase
which he never pronounced...
thus abusing AFP."

In these circumstances, the
journalists say, "M Peyrefitte
has indulged in direct pressure,
of which he makes a habit...
moreover." The statement cites
two other instances in which it
says, the minister "has not
hesitated to deny reports which
nevertheless faithfully repro-
duced what he said."

The problem of external
pressures on the work of French
journalists is explained clearly
in an interview with M Patrick
Puyfer d'Arvor, presenter of the
main news programme on the
Antenne 2 television chain.
Raising "a cry of alarm", as
he puts it, to the Government,
the political parties and all
French people, he says it is
time that politicians ceased to
believe that the television is
their own personal property.

Although he says, there are
fewer pressures today than in
the past before a broadcast, he
asserts that things have become
more subtle and pressures are
applied afterwards, when a jour-
nalist is told, directly or
indirectly, that a report had
"displeased".

OVERSEAS

Labour MPs
support
Ben Bella
campaign

By Edward Mortimer
Supporters of Mr Ahmed
Ben Bella, the former Algerian
president, are organizing a cam-
paign of international pressure
to mark the fifteenth anniver-
sary of his overthrow and im-
prisonment by the late
Colonel Boumedienne on June
19, 1965, and they have enlisted
the help of the British Parlia-
mentary Labour Party.

They believe that Algeria is
heading for a kind of Islamic
upheaval, which only Mr Ben
Bella would have the authority
to control.

The object of the campaign
is to obtain full freedom for
Mr Ben Bella, who was offici-
ally "released" from house
arrest last year but is still
restricted in both his move-
ments and his contacts.

He is living in the small town
of Msila, about 120 miles south-
east of Algiers, but is not
allowed to move outside the
village (province) or to receive
visits from foreigners or jour-
nalists. All his contacts are closely
monitored by the police.

Last April Mr Stuart Holland,
Labour MP for Lambeth Vaux-
hall, and Mr Ken Coates, secre-
tary of the Bertrand Russell
Peace Foundation, went to
Msila and were able to speak
to Mr Ben Bella for a few min-



Mr Ben Bella, right, with Mr Boussouf at Msila in Algeria.

utes outside his villa. They are
believed to be the only foreign-
ers he has seen since 1965.

They gave him an invitation
from 69 Labour MPs, including
four members of the last Lab-
our Cabinet, to come to Lon-
don and lecture on Third
World and international issues.
Mr Ben Bella accepted the
invitation and Mr Holland and
Mr Coates were told by the pre-
fect (provincial governor) that
there was no reason, in prin-
ciple, why he should not travel
to London.

This week, however, Mr
Abdoud Boussouf and Mr

Mohamed Yudi, friends of Mr
Ben Bella, came to London
with a new message from the
former president, saying he was
still anxious to come but was
not in a position to ask for a
passport since even more
elementary freedoms than that
were still denied him.

He had been refused permis-
sion to go on pilgrimage to
Mecca and even to visit his
native village.

Mr Boussouf and Mr Yudi
told the PLP foreign affairs
group on Monday that if
Labour MPs wanted Mr Ben
Bella to come they would have

to bring pressure on the
Algerian authorities. They
decided to do so through the
Algerian ambassador in London.

Mr Boussouf, who served on
the general staff of the Algerian
National Liberation Army
during the war of indepen-
dence, told *The Times* yester-
day there was agreement that
only Mr Ben Bella could re-
build the unity of the country
and restore democracy. He said
he represented a movement
whose object was not to bring
Mr Ben Bella back to power
but to "open the door to democ-
racy

Concern grows in Kampala
over role of the army

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 11
Concern is being voiced in-
creasingly about the uncertain
political situation in Uganda,
and the lack of control over
army units in Kampala and
other areas.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, the
vice-chairman of the ruling mili-
tary council, who leads a new
political group, the Uganda
National Union, told a
press conference here today
that there was a danger of
civil war because Ugandans
would not tolerate continued
arbitrary arrests and killings
by soldiers, which he alleged
were being directed by leaders
of the new military backed
government.

"The people have waited long
enough for action to restore
security in Uganda. They are
going to refuse to grow coffee
and other export crops, and
there is a real danger of civil
war", he said.

Mr Nambi said he narrowly
escaped with his life when
armed troops arrived at his
office in Kampala last week
with orders, he alleged, to
shoot him. But he was away,
and managed to cross into
Kenya without being intercep-
ted.

tary elections since 1962, which
have been promised for later
this year.

Mr Lamuck Nambi, a Ugan-
dan businessman who leads an-
other political group, the
Uganda National Union, told a
press conference here today
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and managed to cross into
Kenya without being intercep-
ted.

South Korean journalists
accused by authorities

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, June 11
Eight South Korean jour-
nalists taken into military custody
two days ago are still being
held for questioning, a Govern-
ment source confirmed today.

The Martial Law Command
announced that the journalists
were responsible for spreading
"malicious, groundless rum-
ours" in connexion with the
recent violent uprising in the
south western town of Kwang-
ju. The statement said the
eight men had been "instigated
by impure elements from out-
side", the South Korean
phrase normally used to refer
to communist agents from
North Korea.

Mr Shim Song Mu, aged 39,
one of the men detained, is a
reporter on the Seoul news-
paper, *Dong A Ilbo*. He was
accused of having spread three
rumours among the people of
Kwangju.

Of the other journalists de-
tained, five are from the

Kyunghyang Daily News, in-
cluding the foreign news editor,
and the head of the research
bureau, and two are from the
Muchwa Broadcasting Corpora-
tion, both considered pro-
Government organizations.

The seven men are accused
of spreading pro-North Korean
material intended to incite
further demonstrations and re-
volt. Those found guilty of an-
tagonizing Government activities or
intentionally spreading rumours
likely to harm the nation can
be sentenced to up to seven
years in prison.

Press censorship has been
more strictly enforced since
martial law was imposed on
May 17. The chief correspondent
of the Japanese news
agency Kyodo left two days
ago after being ordered out of
the country for "maliciously
twisting facts and issuing false
reports" about South Korea.

During and after the uprising
in Kwangju, junior reporters
on the *Dong A Ilbo* staged a
series of walk-outs in protest
against martial law censorship.

Orthodox leader urges
review of papal dogma

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 11
Metropolitan Meliton of Chal-
cedon, the senior bishop of the
Orthodox Oecumenical Patri-
archate of Constantinople,
called today for a new inter-
pretation of the papal dogmas
of primacy and infallibility as
a possible key to the reunifica-
tion of the Christian churches.

Metropolitan Meliton, who is
one of the architects of the
Roman Catholic-Orthodox dia-
logue formally inaugurated on
the islands of Patmos and
Rhodes earlier this month, sug-
gested in an interview that the
occasion for such a reappraisal
could be an ad hoc Vatican
Council, "a Vatican III, per-
haps", he said.

"Vatican I", he explained,
"defined these doctrines. What
would be more appropriate than
another Vatican Council giving
new interpretations to reconcile
the need of the Roman Catholic
Church for discipline with the
need to dispel the misgivings
of all the other Christian
churches?"

The two doctrines are seen
by many Orthodox Church
leaders as the main obstacles to
Christian unity. But the dia-
logue between the Catholics and
the Orthodox churches will not
broaden these controversial
issues in its first phase.

The first topic that the mixed
commission of the dialogue
agreed to examine is: "The
mystery of the Church and the
Eucharist in the light of the
mystery of the Holy Trinity."

Metropolitan Meliton said
the first Orthodox-Orthodox
meeting last week had been
crowned with success.

"The first aim was to bring
the mixed commission into
being and this has been
accomplished. Thirty official
representatives from the Roman

Catholic Church and 30 from
all the Orthodox churches sat
together in conference for the
first time in centuries", he
remarked.

"The second was for these
representatives to get to know
each other, to pray together,
to be together. It was an im-
portant reunion. The third aim
was to adopt the agenda for
the first phase of the dialogue
which the dialogue would be
conducted. This was done. Now
we are ready for the real
dialogue."

He believes that both
churches stand to benefit from
unity. He said: "I believe the
Western churches will gain
from going back to the sources
and draw from the adorative
and spiritual practices of the
East. They enrich themselves
from the more contemplative
traditions of the Eastern
churches."

The success of the Catholic-
Orthodox dialogue coincides
with the establishment of dip-
lomatic relations between
Greece and the Vatican. Mgr
Giovanni Mariani, the first
Papal Pro-nuncio ever to be
appointed in Greece, presented
his letters of credence to Pres-
ident Karamanlis today.

The Church of Greece which
has the reputation of being the
most conservative of all Ortho-
dox churches, had resisted the
opening of an embassy of the
Holy See in Athens for fear
that it would become a hub
of Catholic proselytism.

This was, perhaps, one of the
rare occasions, when the state
overruled the objections of the
church and proceeded with the
exchange of envoys, although
a minor concession was made
in that the Greek Ambassador
to the Holy See will not be a
resident.

Journalists in
Australia vote
to end strike

Sydney, June 11.—Australian
newspaper journalists today
voted to return to work after a
month-long strike over extra
pay for using electronic editing
equipment.

The 2,000 journalists on main
city newspapers voted by a
three-to-one margin to accept a
management pay offer of an
extra 6 per cent a week for
operating video display units,
plus three extra days' annual
holiday.

Journalists had earlier re-
jected a management offer of
5 per cent in their campaign
for an extra \$50 (about £25) a
week for operating the new
equipment. The agreement will
mean an average increase of
about \$18 a week.—Reuters.

Brazil gold rush
after prospector
finds 15lb nugget

Brasilia, June 11.—A gold
rush has started in a sparsely
populated region in northern
Brazil after a prospector found
a nugget weighing about 15lb.

Senhor Deodides Alberto de
Lima, who has been digging
for gold for 40 years, and his
partner found the nugget in
the Sierra Pelada gold fields in
Para State.

About 20,000 prospectors
have converged on the field
from all over Brazil. The
government has granted
licences to the diggers and a
Mines and Energy Ministry
official said an average of 57lb
of gold was being dug up
each day. Senhor de Lima's
nugget fetched 4.2m cruzeiros
(about £35,000).—Reuters.

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Carnage in riot-torn state 'unparalleled in independent India'

Delhi, June 11.—Troops today swarmed through the riot-torn Indian state of Tripura, where hundreds of people have died in a civil war between tribesmen and immigrants from Bangladesh.

Six days of fighting with weapons ranging from bows and arrows to machine guns have left at least 300 dead and 50,000 homeless, according to official figures. But Indian journalists in the north-east state, from which foreigners are banned, said the toll was much higher.

Government envoys from Delhi arrived in the Tripura capital of Agartala, which has borne the brunt of the blood-letting.

The scale of the violence has shocked Mrs Indira Gandhi's cabinet, which is struggling to curb a wave of anti-immigrant violence that has swept north-east India.

The carnage around Agartala has been the worst since unrest against immigrants exploded last September in neighbouring Assam, where students are demanding the repatriation of immigrants who have come in from Bangladesh and Nepal since 1951.

Hundreds of extra troops and para-military police have been rushed to Tripura and security forces have been told to shoot troublemakers on sight.

Tripura's plunge into chaos began at the weekend, when tribal militants launched a boycott of business in protest against immigrants who now outnumber the local population by three to one. Hundreds of houses in Agartala, its suburbs and surrounding areas were burned as rival groups fought in clashes which quickly degenerated into a "Tripora" witnessed a naked dance of death, devastation and destruction unparalleled in the history of independent India," the *Indian Express* reported.

It said 300 people were killed yesterday alone in gun-fights, arson and rioting and that the Marxist-ruled state's administration had collapsed. Ten areas, including Agartala, are under night curfew.

Informed sources in Calcutta said intelligence reports indicated that gun-running from Bangladesh to Tripura had reached serious proportions. They claimed that modern weapons, including machine guns and automatic rifles had been used in the fighting.

The *Hindustan Times*, quoting reliable sources, said small arms had been smuggled into Tripura from abroad through the Bangladesh port of Chittagong.

A government team led by Mr Zail Singh, the Home Minister, reached Agartala today and later flew over the worst trouble spots. Mr Singh said in Parliament yesterday that the Government was ready to crack down on leaders of the unrest in the region.

He added that it was also time "to chop off" what he called "the foreign hand" helping to foment it.

Cost of office: Mr Charan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India, owes the Government £76,000 for the private use of Indian Air Force aircraft while he was in office last year, Parliament was told in Delhi today.

His predecessor, Mr Morarji Desai, owes £1,300 for similar travel in November, 1978, according to Defence Ministry calculations. Mrs Indira Gandhi paid a bill of almost £87,000 last month for the use of Air Force aircraft during the 1977 general elections, when she was defeated by Mr Desai.—Reuters.

Leading article, page 17

Israel is accused of obstruction

From Our Correspondent Cairo, June 11

Egypt today accused Israel of deliberately obstructing the Middle East peace process by continuing its policy of building settlements in occupied Arab territories and called on the United States to find means of eliminating the obstacles clogging the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

A sharply worded statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, said remarks made by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, that Israel would build 10 more settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were "a blatant contradiction" of the text and spirit of the Camp David accords.

Mr Begin's remarks during a television interview with the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) on Monday coincided with Egypt's acceptance of an American proposal to send its chief negotiator to Washington.

Mr Begin's statements were seen by observers in Cairo as an unnecessary embarrassment to the Egyptian and American Governments.

Israel vigilantes formed to protect moderates

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, June 11

The recent polarization of Israel society increased further with the announcement today of the formation of left-wing vigilante groups designed to protect the premises of moderate politicians and security forces from attack by right-wing Jewish extremists.

At a press conference, Mr Ury Avenry and Mr Meir Pail, the two Knesset members of the leftish Sheli Party, called for volunteers aged between 18 and 35 to join the new groups. They said that the vigilantes would be trained in unarmed combat and organized in patrols of about 10 people.

The two politicians are hoping to find their recruits among supporters of the "hawk" group which has recently shown itself capable of mustering upwards of 50,000 Israelis to demonstrate against the policies of Mr Menachem Begin's coalition government.

Mr Avenry is widely known in Israel as a persistent critic of alleged anti-Arab tendencies inside the armed forces. Last month he read a controversial statement to the Knesset detailing claims which he said had been submitted to him by individual Israeli soldiers about their orders to ill-treat Arabs living in the occupied West Bank.

The formation of the new vigilante groups follows an attack on the Sheli Party's headquarters in Tel Aviv earlier this month by a new right-wing Jewish terrorist group calling itself "Terror Against Terror". Earlier the same underground group claimed responsibility for the bombings which killed two militant Palestinian mayors and injured seven Arabs in the holy city of Hebron.

After ransacking the party's premises and painting the slogan "Traitors" in Hebrew on the wall, the Jewish extremists threatened the lives of both Mr Avenry and Mr Pail in telephone calls. Since the attacks on the mayors, a number of prominent left-wing Jews have also been threatened, including Mr Yossi Sarid, a labour member of the Knesset, and Mrs Felicia Langer, a communist lawyer.

moves by the Vietnamese leadership, but the consequences of events over most of which they had little or no control. They were the victims rather than the masters of events.

The Vietnamese, he said, had been drawn into the Kampuchea war by a number of factors but most of all by what he called the "rooster fallacy".

Just as the cock crowing every morning began to believe that it was his crowing which made the sun rise, so the Vietnamese had come to believe that it was their military strength, single-mindedness and resolution which had been responsible for inflicting defeats on both the French and Americans in Vietnam.

However, the biggest contribution to their victories over both powers, apart from extensive external financial and military assistance, had been the Hanoi's "well-planned, controlled

Washington divided on Clark prosecution

From David Cross Washington, June 11

Mr Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney-General, has reacted angrily to President Carter's suggestion that he should be prosecuted for going to Iran last week in defiance of a ban on travel to that country.

Mr Clark told reporters today that the President seemed to want to rush into 1984 four years too early. "I feel that Carter may want to prosecute," he said. "The President doesn't understand the rule of law. He is trying to politicise it."

Mr Clark was responding to comments made by the President to reporters who were returning to Washington from the West Coast on board his aircraft last night. "My inclination is, within the bounds of the law, to go ahead and prosecute both Clark and the others who went against my directive," the President said.

Mr Carter added that a final decision would be taken by Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney-General. "I think the most likely move would be civil (rather than criminal penalties) because we need to let the American people know, and the rest

of the world know, that the order will be enforced to deter further violation of it in the future."

Mr Carter's comments came as something of a surprise since Mr Edmund Muskie, his Secretary of State, had indicated at the weekend that the Administration would probably treat Mr Clark leniently.

The difference of opinion reflects two schools of thought in the Administration. One, which is supported by Mr Carter and conservative members of Congress, believes that the Administration must dissociate itself clearly from Mr Clark's attendance at an anti-American conference in Iran last week.

Another group, however, is not certain that the travel ban is legally watertight. No sanctions police: A Foreign Office minister yesterday ruled out the need for an international inspectorate to police the West's sanctions policy against Iran. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, told the Commons select committee on international affairs that the technical committee set up by the EEC was considered sufficient to monitor the effect of the trade embargo.

The White House announced today that preparatory talks for a resumption of the stalled Palestinian autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel would take place in Washington soon.

In a statement published here, President Carter said he was pleased that the Egyptian and Israeli governments had accepted his recent invitation to send their chief negotiators to Washington to prepare for a resumption of the talks.

A date for the meeting, which will involve Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Josef Bure, the Israeli Minister of the Interior, and Mr Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special Middle East envoy, is to be set "shortly", the statement said.

The preliminary talks would focus on "issues which impede the resumption" of autonomy talks themselves, it said. "All parties recognize that it is essential to pursue the negotiations to a successful conclusion as expeditiously as possible."

This illusion of military superiority was being dispelled in Kampuchea, he said, where a not very impressive guerrilla force had the Vietnamese floundering after a blustery victory. It was already beginning to dawn on the Vietnamese that they had been drawn into a much bigger war—the Sino-Soviet conflict.

The end of the Vietnam war had provided the opportunity for the Vietnamese leadership to enter into a richly rewarding programme of industrial renaissance in cooperation with the West, and had allowed Vietnamese foreign policy to retain freedom of action with an evenhanded policy towards China, the Soviet Union and the industrialized West.

That would have promised much for the Vietnamese economy, Mr Rajaratnam said. But it would not have served Soviet interests in the Sino-Soviet conflict. With China moving towards friendship with

the Americans, such a Vietnam would have left China's southern flank free of harassment.

The Vietnamese had no alternative but to cling to the Russians, once they had been seduced into the Soviet orbit, and become bogged down in Kampuchea in a war whose consequences they did not foresee.

"The Chinese may not be able to defeat the Vietnamese by an occupation of that country," as demonstrated by China's so-called first punishment. But they may be able to achieve this by the second punishment now being administered on the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

"The Chinese, like the Russians, know that this is not a war about Kampuchea or for Kampuchea but a Sino-Soviet war. So long as the Vietnamese remain confused about the war they are fighting they must continue to bleed for Vietnam but in the interests of a Sino-Soviet war," Mr Rajaratnam said.

Libyan shot dead at Milan station

By Our Foreign Staff

A Libyan was shot dead at Milan station yesterday and another shot and injured in Rome.

In London, 40 masked demonstrators rallied outside the Libyan People's Office, the former embassy, to protest against Colone Gaddafi's regime and his renewed threats to liquidate opponents. His deadline for dissidents to return home expired yesterday.

Milan police named the dead man as Mr Assefah Lahdari, aged 56, of Tripoli, who lived in the northern Italian town of Bolzano. The number and nationality of his attackers were not immediately known.

Four Libyans have been killed in Rome in the past two months. The man shot and injured was named as Mr Muhammad Bigit, aged 32. His attacker escaped on foot.

Several Libyans in Rome have asked for police protection, according to the police and the authorities have tightened controls on North Africans entering Italy.

A senior London police official said: "We are trying to keep our fingers on all the pulses and to identify those people who might be under threat."

In Rome, where a former Libyan diplomat was shot dead a month ago, police urged Libyan exiles to contact them if they felt threatened.

Business sources in Beirut said Libyans living abroad had been asked to take special precautions and many had gone into hiding as the Gaddafi deadline expired.

The official Libyan news agency Jena reported that many Libyans had headed Colonel Gaddafi's advice and returned home.

Leading article, page 17

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Keeping equilibrium in Zimbabwe between white reconciliation and black expectations

Mr Mugabe's balancing feat on the political tightrope

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, June 11

As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, approaches the end of his second month in office he resembles a tightrope walker who is having to struggle a little to retain his balance.

That he has maintained his balance is a remarkable achievement considering the tensions that inevitably existed at the end of a civil war and the conflicting pressures he is now having to contend with.

But in the coming months the statesmanlike qualities that he has displayed so far will be stretched to the full if he is to avoid slipping off his tightrope.

His main preoccupation during the past two months has been the need to balance white reconciliation and black expectations. He has gone out of his way to allay white fears about their future under a Zanu (PF)-led government, not just because he recognises the need to retain white skills (at least for a while longer), but also because he is acutely conscious of the fact that whites continue to control two of the main levers of power, the Army and the economy.

Until he feels his administration is firmly established he is likely to continue to avoid taking any actions which might offend the white military establishment or the business community.

Inevitably Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation towards the whites has caused some resentment among his supporters who are starting to complain that not enough attention is being paid to them. It has also led to disagreements within the Zanu (PF) hierarchy. On a number of occasions Mr Mugabe has had to "correct" statements by Zanu (PF) Ministers which offended whites.

Although his authority within the party and government remains unchallenged, some of his principal lieutenants—among them Mr Edgar Tekere, the Minister of Manpower and Planning, the Zanu (PF) secretary-general, Mr Enos Nkala, who is also Minister of Finance, and Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health—have been adopting a more militant line than their leader.

They have publicly chastised whites for resisting change, a charge which is by no means unjustified, as many whites seem to believe that Mr Mugabe's message of reconciliation means maintaining the status quo.

Within the party Mr Tekere, Mr Nkala and Mr Ushewokunze form a powerful group, which Mr Tekere has emphasized is the "dominant factor" in determining government policy, and Mr Mugabe cannot ignore their views.

In particular they are much closer to the grassroots of the party than is Mr Mugabe, who has a tendency to remain somewhat aloof and who spends much of his time working in his office rather than mixing with the people.

Sooner or later the Prime Minister is going to have to come off his tightrope and show himself more determined to promote the interests of the people who voted him into office," remarked a Zimbabwean political commentator.

"Although I think he can still keep the radicals at bay for a while yet, he must realize that in the end he must satisfy his own supporters, and they are blacks, not whites."

The budget which Mr Nkala is due to present next month may be the first sign that things are starting to change. It is expected to contain big tax increases as a first step towards a major redistribution of wealth from the pockets of the rich (predominantly white) minority to the impoverished majority.

Such a change, coinciding with the Government's present plans for Africanizing the civil service, is likely to accelerate white emigration, which has been rising steadily since the February elections.

Certainly it will have more direct impact on white living standards than the peripheral issues which now seem to preoccupy them most, such as the cancellation of the British Lions rugby visit, the tone of the political commentary on the state broadcasting system, or

the changes in public holidays.

Other issues which could tip Mr Mugabe off balance in the months ahead include the lack of progress in integrating the Zanu and Zippa guerrilla forces with regular units and the gap that is developing between Zanu (PF) and its former partner in the Patriotic Front Alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zappu party.

The integration of the armed forces is not going well, which is why Mr Mugabe has asked Britain to expand its military training programme. There are three separate and potentially hostile armies inside the country and fighting between them remains a possibility.

Until they can be reformed into one national army, which he wants to achieve by the end of the year, Mr Mugabe will have to tread warily to avoid taking any steps that might provoke one or more of them into action.

The Zanu (PF)-Zappu tensions are to some extent related to the failure of the integration process. Mr Nkomo, who holds the relatively important Home Affairs portfolio, recognizes that the presence of 12,000 well-armed Zippa troops in the country is one of the few trumps left in his hand and he is not going to throw it away.

He has so far resisted attempts to reduce the size of his army unless there is a commensurate reduction of the Zanu force.

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Keeping equilibrium in Zimbabwe between white reconciliation and black expectations

Mr Mugabe's balancing feat on the political tightrope

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, June 11

As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, approaches the end of his second month in office he resembles a tightrope walker who is having to struggle a little to retain his balance.

That he has maintained his balance is a remarkable achievement considering the tensions that inevitably existed at the end of a civil war and the conflicting pressures he is now having to contend with.

But in the coming months the statesmanlike qualities that he has displayed so far will be stretched to the full if he is to avoid slipping off his tightrope.

His main preoccupation during the past two months has been the need to balance white reconciliation and black expectations. He has gone out of his way to allay white fears about their future under a Zanu (PF)-led government, not just because he recognises the need to retain white skills (at least for a while longer), but also because he is acutely conscious of the fact that whites continue to control two of the main levers of power, the Army and the economy.

Until he feels his administration is firmly established he is likely to continue to avoid taking any actions which might offend the white military establishment or the business community.

Inevitably Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation towards the whites has caused some resentment among his supporters who are starting to complain that not enough attention is being paid to them. It has also led to disagreements within the Zanu (PF) hierarchy. On a number of occasions Mr Mugabe has had to "correct" statements by Zanu (PF) Ministers which offended whites.

Although his authority within the party and government remains unchallenged, some of his principal lieutenants—among them Mr Edgar Tekere, the Minister of Manpower and Planning, the Zanu (PF) secretary-general, Mr Enos Nkala, who is also Minister of Finance, and Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health—have been adopting a more militant line than their leader.

They have publicly chastised whites for resisting change, a charge which is by no means unjustified, as many whites seem to believe that Mr Mugabe's message of reconciliation means maintaining the status quo.

Within the party Mr Tekere, Mr Nkala and Mr Ushewokunze form a powerful group, which Mr Tekere has emphasized is the "dominant factor" in determining government policy, and Mr Mugabe cannot ignore their views.

In particular they are much closer to the grassroots of the party than is Mr Mugabe, who has a tendency to remain somewhat aloof and who spends much of his time working in his office rather than mixing with the people.

Sooner or later the Prime Minister is going to have to come off his tightrope and show himself more determined to promote the interests of the people who voted him into office," remarked a Zimbabwean political commentator.

"Although I think he can still keep the radicals at bay for a while yet, he must realize that in the end he must satisfy his own supporters, and they are blacks, not whites."

The budget which Mr Nkala is due to present next month may be the first sign that things are starting to change. It is expected to contain big tax increases as a first step towards a major redistribution of wealth from the pockets of the rich (predominantly white) minority to the impoverished majority.

Such a change, coinciding with the Government's present plans for Africanizing the civil service, is likely to accelerate white emigration, which has been rising steadily since the February elections.

Certainly it will have more direct impact on white living standards than the peripheral issues which now seem to preoccupy them most, such as the cancellation of the British Lions rugby visit, the tone of the political commentary on the state broadcasting system, or

the changes in public holidays.

Other issues which could tip Mr Mugabe off balance in the months ahead include the lack of progress in integrating the Zanu and Zippa guerrilla forces with regular units and the gap that is developing between Zanu (PF) and its former partner in the Patriotic Front Alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zappu party.

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Guest Column

Why must my son have to suffer this extra handicap?

Claire Tomalin, Literary Editor of "The Sunday Times", contributes this week's column.



considerable personal affection for his teachers. But that is not the point.

Over the past five years or so I have been engaged in sporadic attempts to ensure that my son, now approaching 10, should receive a good education. My son is severely physically handicapped but mentally sound; not a genius, not a dunce. He taught himself to read at five. Education seems a good idea for everyone, and in his case there is a stronger reason for making sure he gets the best, since his intellect is his one resource, and if he is to earn his living and not become institutionalized or dependent on charity, the development of his mental powers is of the first importance. He cannot, after all, become a labourer or work in a shop or factory.

When he was four, the educational psychologists at Great Ormond Street Hospital in London tested him, found his IQ to be slightly above average and recommended that he should go to a normal school. Two primary school heads expressed an initial willingness to take him as a pupil, but the Inner London Education Authority refused absolutely and insisted that he go to a special school, where he has been ever since.

The advantages of the special school were pointed out to me: small classes, physiotherapists on the spot, a bus to carry him to and from. Reluctantly I gave in. Life was difficult, I was a single working mother, how could I fight the ILEA? Things must change soon, what about the Warnock committee, etc?

When my son started at his special school I was assured that its educational standards were the same as those at an ordinary school. This however is not so. The school day is shorter and the headmistress has now explained to me that no child takes anything higher than CSE, and that at the age of 16, children who might aspire to O or A levels go on to colleges of higher education to do so. No science is taught, and the children, instead of moving up each year, remain in the same class for several years because there is not a large enough staff.

Since the handicaps of the children range from severe cerebral palsy to haemophilia, brittle bones, cystic fibrosis, etc, it is obviously difficult to keep up a normal programme of education, and the emphasis is clearly on making the children happy now rather than worrying about their future prospects. I must add that the atmosphere in the school is extremely happy and that my son and I feel con-

a disadvantage in that his father is dead and he has an overworked mother. But the biggest disadvantage of his life, apart from his handicap, is that he has become socially isolated by his special school, as I have frequently pointed out to the ILEA. Whereas he had friends when he went to a local private nursery school, he now has almost none. When I asked where his IQ failure lay I was told it was not in reading or maths but in (if I understood right) "social" knowledge. I expressed myself not surprised on hearing this, since it is after all the ILEA's policy to isolate handicapped children from their peers and from normal social experience.

I should like my son to be educated properly by the State. Or, if I could buy him a proper education, I would do so. During the last few years I have in fact approached several private schools in London to see if they would take my son. All but one refused without seeing him, because he is in a wheelchair; one headmaster said he thought it unreasonable to expect normal children to accept handicapped ones. (But American friends tell me that during the years of polio, children in wheelchairs were commonly educated in American schools; perhaps that is why America is so far ahead in its treatment of the handicapped now?) One experimental school did offer to consider him, but it would have involved so long a journey across London twice a day that I had to abandon the idea.

Well, I am grateful to the ILEA for this at least—they have not turned him down flat. And indeed, they have suggested that he might go on from his present school to one of their own boarding schools in the country—a boarding school run entirely for physically handicapped children.

But I do not want to send my son to boarding school, least of all to a boarding school where he is isolated among other handicapped children, still more isolated than he is already. If I can manage to give him a near-normal home life, it is really beyond the wit of the ILEA to give him a near-normal education?

This is a cry from my heart, but also from my brain. My duty as my son's one parent is surely to ensure that he receives a good education. One experimental school did offer to consider him, but it would have involved so long a journey across London twice a day that I had to abandon the idea.

The ILEA's aim seems to be to reconcile me to the idea that my son's intelligence must be diminished by their policy, and that he would do best to stop expecting anything of him. If that is so, it is a bad policy and needs to be rethought. I cannot believe that the Warnock committee intended that we should arrive at such an attitude.

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Read me and try one

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Ice cream evokes summer holidays. It brings back the bicycle bell call of the hokey-cokey man with his tricycle cart, and rushing down the garden path with grandpa's big mug to have it filled for the ice cream sodas which were invariably confected in tall sundae glasses.

First there were cones, and when one was old enough to be trusted with them, sliders or wafers, which had to be licked, round the edges and the wafers squeezed together to prolong the pleasure. Then there was Cornish ice cream in yellow and sweet and rich that the grown-ups said we would be sick, but we never were.

Dairy ices eaten with small spoons in pavement cafes seemed the height of student sophistication. Later still came confirmation of the universal truth that there are few puddings not improved by the right booze... lemon sorbet laced with a shot of ice vodka. Elaborate iced puddings, decorated to the teeth, were

fashionable among Victorian and Edwardian hostesses, and one can see why. However fussed over, ice cream is always somehow lighthearted, universally popular, and demands little last-minute attention. Junk food is no way to speak about home-made ice cream. While it can be infinitely rich in cream, sugar and eggs, there are equally delicious recipes which have more regard for both, waistline and purse.

There is no reason why home-made ices should be spoiled by gritty ice crystals. If the partially frozen ice is tipped into a bowl at half-time and beaten vigorously till smooth, the texture when it is frozen firm will be like velvet. Fast freezing helps to eliminate the growth of big ice crystals, and all ways turn the freezer or ice compartment to its coldest setting at least an hour before putting in the ice cream container.

The following recipes can all be made successfully without special equipment, and all will freeze firm in the ice-making compartment of a refrigerator. Freezer owners will need to ripen rock-hard ices in the refrigerator before serving.

Fresh limes make a sharply refreshing sorbet. The recipe works equally well with lemons or two grapefruits substituted for the limes.

Lime Sorbet

Makes about 1 litre (11 pints)

4 limes

1 orange

450 ml (1 pint) water

225g (8oz) granulated sugar

2 egg whites

2 tablespoons icing sugar

Cut the peel from the limes and orange using a very sharp knife or potato peeler and tak-

ing care not to include the bitter white pith. Put the peel in a pan with the water and sugar and heat slowly together until the sugar has dissolved completely. Raise the heat and boil the syrup for five minutes, then set it aside to cool.

Squeeze the juice from the fruit. Combine the syrup with the juice and strain the mixture into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until the edges have set firm and the centre is still liquid or slushy.

Beat the egg whites until foamy, add the icing sugar and continue beating until the meringue holds a stiff peak. Tip the partially frozen ice into a chilled bowl and beat it until smooth. Return it to the freezer tray and freeze until firm.

A very easy ice which is so rich that it needs no stirring while it freezes is this chocolate ice cream made with condensed milk and double cream. Chips of candied orange peel or slices of toasted almond are possible additions to the basic mixture.

Rich chocolate ice cream

Makes about 1 litre (11 pints)

175 ml (6 fl oz) sweetened condensed milk

110 g 4 oz dark chocolate

1 teaspoon vanilla extract or flavouring

350 ml (12 fl oz) double cream

3 tablespoons iced water

Tip the condensed milk into a small saucepan, break the chocolate over it and heat gently together until the chocolate has melted. Cool then chill the mixture.

Whip the cream with the vanilla and iced water until it holds a soft peak. Combine the whipped cream with the chocolate mixture and whisk them lightly together. Pour the mixture into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until firm.

Beat together the egg yolks, sugar and salt until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Whisk in the milk and pour the mixture into a saucepan.

Cook the mixture on a low

heat, stirring constantly, until the custard is thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon. Set the custard aside and beat the egg whites until stiff. Fold the egg whites into the custard. Chill in the freezer until firm.

Whip the cream with the vanilla and iced water until it holds a soft peak. Combine the whipped cream with the chocolate mixture and whisk them lightly together. Pour the mixture into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until firm.

Beat together the egg yolks, sugar and salt until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Whisk in the milk and pour the mixture into a saucepan. Cook the mixture on a low

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THE ARTS

St Louis living the dream of an all-American Opera

me in Saint Louis, Louis
side song of the best screen
al Vincente Minelli ever
ed inevitably flickers
gh the mind on the ap
h to that Missouri city,
remains of the World's
of 75 years ago, which
ed everything from primi-
Filipino tribes to Count
McCormack in the Irish
on, towards which judy
nd sang her way: a few
ngs, one of which is now
rt Museum, a lake and
largest birdcage in the
But Minelli's lyricists
bly got nowhere near the
ast. The Louis of Saint
is pronounced nor
y" but "Lewes", as in
ebourne.

Glyndebourne is the tag
ably attached to the Saint
Opera Festival, which
in mid-course. Practically
midsummer American
celebration surrounded
a few strips of grass is
bed as "The Glynde-
of "The Glynde-
usually
lucis as unfamiliar with
as those Minelli lyric-
were with Missouri. It
is the Opera Theatre of
Louis encourages its pat-
picnic on the lawn out-
theatre: a cold supper
unnet complete with an
prose how costs little
than 57.50, but a feast in
sket with champagne
can) sets the consumer
30. And the theatres are
lar size.

after the differences
The Saint Louis house,
belongs to the university
ner Groves—did ever a
have a more encyclo-
pædia?—has a thrust
and a sunken pit, so that
is played in the three-
round. All the perform-
are given in English and
are practically without
an home-grown
as. This summer's roster
one Puerto Rican and
madman, but the net is
is wider than that.

rd Gaddes, who created
div five years ago, is
out the only Englishman
he, apart from John
Cohn, who is directing
Flute and The Turn of
ew. Gaddes had a brief
Glyndebourne before
to the Santa Fe Opera
with John Crosby. When
e to Saint Louis in 1975
r had his orchestra but
the apart from the
al Opera, known to all
Henry, which plays Your
d Best Musical, or some
n in one of the parks
summer. He started with
a of \$130,000, which has
ken to a figure a few
short of \$1m, and in
it seems could not even
to paper the house.
ter expenditure figures



Erie Mills (Nanetta) and Jerry Hadley (Fenton) in *Falstaff*.

improved mightily. Gaddes,
though, has never veered from
his aim to provide a platform
for young native singers under
conditions which are likely to
develop their voices rather than
strain them. The conductor of
Falstaff, Bruce Ferden, took an
age-count of his cast and found
out that they averaged 31 sum-
mers a head: the figure for
The Magic Flute would prob-
ably have been nearer 25 or 26.
Probably three quarters of the
singers in Saint Louis at the
moment are performing their
roles on stage for the first time.

Richard Gaddes has two
main aims. "The first is to
provide opera for a city which
was starved of that art for a
long, long time. That had at
least one built-in advantage: by
starting from scratch there was
at least a chance of persuading
the audience from time to time
to try the unknown. The other
is to give performing experi-
ence to young American singers
in a theatre which is not too
large. I wanted to reverse the
trend of artists deserting for
European engagements: the
moment they had left college.
There are signs that is hap-
pening, although most of our
houses here are far too big."

So what do those appearing
in Saint Louis do when the
season closes at the end of
this month? Gaddes shrugs his
shoulders in resignation: "I
don't know. Most of them will
sing in large houses."

During his five years in

Saint Louis Gaddes has moved
his company from being a
small regional organization to
one which is very much in the
national spotlight, particularly
as far as talent-scouting from
other theatres are concerned.
All the productions are new
each year because there is
nowhere to store scenery once
the season is over, and the
repertory formula has become
fairly well established: one
Mozart, a meat and potatoes
work, a new opera and a neg-
lected one. Richard Gaddes
must be one of the very few
intendants in the world to
favour the double bill, which
he uses quite deliberately to
widen the range of what is on
offer.

This season's "neglected"
piece was to have been Prok-
ofiev's one-act *Maddalena*, but
the question of rights proved
difficult and the project has
been postponed, perhaps until
next year. Saint Louis was left
with a hole to fill by the side
of the second half of the bill,
the Brecht-Weill *Seven Dead-
ly Sins*, until one of Gaddes's
assistants came up with *Spies
and Ernst* by Emil von
Reznicek.

There are several musicians
known as one-opera composers;
Reznicek has the unhappy dis-
tinction of being a one-opera
composer, that is to *Donna
Diana*, a study of a light
music festival the world over.
Reznicek was 70 when he com-
posed *Spies and Ernst*, or *Fact*

or Fiction as it becomes in the
translation by Henry Pleasant,
a name well known to BBC
listeners and Herald Trib-
une readers. The premiere in Dres-
den in 1930 was conducted by
Fritz Busch.

On the page it looks a little
like the Prologue to Strauss's
Ariadne and the Saint Louis
set could easily have doubled
for that opera: on stage it has
more the flavour of a larky
version of the same composer's
Intermezzo. The scene is a
rehearsal of Rossini's *Otello*,
from which Reznicek borrows
extensively—a dangerous prac-
tice quoting from composers
who write better tunes than
you do, yet more dangerous
still, surely, to have quoted
from Verdi's version. The
Orelio, who is not opera's
greatest actor, is provoked into
giving a moderately dramatic
display in the role by the
apparent philandering of his
wife, who happens to be playing
Desdemona. Reznicek, who was
for a long time conductor of
the Berlin Opera, was clearly
getting his own back on some
of the monstrous *scènes* with
which he had to nurse Mel-
chior? Roswange? And he
equally clearly casts himself
in the role of Faustmann, the
repetiteur and failed composer,
who briefly establishes a
brotherhood with the tenor in
their joint hatred of the critics.
Mark Tiar's sharp and well
drilled production makes much
of this.

Romeo and Juliet Coliseum

John Percival
There was Rudolf Nureyev last
Sunday on our television
screens, dancing Romeo in the
1965 film of Kenneth Mac-
millan's Royal Ballet produc-
tion, and here he is this week
and next at the Coliseum, look-
ing hardly a day older, and
dancing Romeo in his own
production for Festival Ballet.

Judged purely for the qual-
ity of the dance, Nureyev's
Romeo and Juliet has many
splendid moments and some
rough edges. But judged as
a theatrical production, it is
a knock-out: the only version
of Prokofiev's ballet in my ex-
perience and offhand I can
recall at least 10 that is really
faithful to Shakespeare's story
and characters.
Most of the principals in
Tuesday's revival were dancing
the roles they took at the bal-
let's creation. Patricia Rusane
is a Juliet who matches
Nureyev's own full-blooded pas-
sion in the duets and brings a
powerful sense of tragedy to the
climaxes of the second and
third acts. Elizabeth Anderson
as her actively lecherous, go-
racious, plump nurse and
Valerie Aitken as an anxious
young Lady Capulet give her
a convincing home background.
Nicholas Johnson's desper-
ately funny Mercutio and Jonas

Beaux Arts Trio Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch
A quarter of a century of
music-making, 5,000 perfor-
mances at the rate of 120 con-
certs a year, and teaching
besides, add up to a good
excuse for celebration. In their
twenty-fifth anniversary year
the Beaux Arts Trio repeated
on Tuesday in the Wigmore
Hall the programme they
played at their first concert in
Tanglewood in 1955—and cele-
brate they did.

The party started from the
opening notes of Beethoven's
op 1 No 1 Trio, spilling over
with high-strung energy,
bright colours that put
Haydn the master firmly in the
background. However exciting
the vigorous peasant dance of
the Scherzo, the piano's won-
derfully fresh shaping of each
leaping phrase of the finale,
this early work was made to
bear a little too much; sounds
were too often bruised in the
rough-and-tumble.

The exhilaration continued
into Beethoven's op 70 "Ghost"
trio: its first movement radiant
with joy through Isidore
Cohen's exuberant double stop-
ping, and Bernard Greenhouse's
strongly-bowed entries; but for
me, the "ghost" in the second

movement had already been
exorcised. From the strained
opening violin and cello notes,
the movement lacked a magic,
a still beauty of tone and
expression.

Michael Pressler's opening
piano solo in the "Archduke"
Trio had an attractive and sur-
prisingly languid warmth about
it, but very soon the notes were
pulled in this way and that,
huddled in a way that destroyed
the entirely progress of Beet-
hoven's marvellous theme. Full
of volatile rubato and harshly
bowed first beats, the work
did not really settle down until
the last two movements.

Here all the positive qualities
of this group's particular mus-
icality were revealed. Despite
some mannered hesitations in
the first piano variation, the
slow movement was played with
a sheer beauty of sound, the
violin mellowed and playing
with long bows and plentiful
vibrato, guiding the movement
expressively home through its
final modulations ready for the
mischievous and gypsy-like
Finale.

In spite of the brashness, the
punch-drunk energy, the way-
wardness of the evening, a
sense of real ensemble and of
real enjoyment was never miss-
ing. After so many polite cock-
tail performances, it was
refreshing to be invited to a
full-blooded party.

Segal's first season at Bournemouth

Tipper's *A Child of our Time*
will be among the works pre-
sented by the Bournemouth
Symphony Orchestra in its
1980-81 season, which will be
the inaugural season of Uri
Segal as principal conductor of
the orchestra. Ronald Thomas
is taking over as musical direc-
tor of the Bournemouth
Sinfonietta. Artists appearing
with the orchestra include
André Tchakovsky, Emanuel
Ax, Dimitri Alexeev, Maurice
Hanson, Serge Baudo, Rudolph
Barshai, Louis Frénaux and
Paavo Berglund.

In its fifth year Saint Louis
Opera Theatre has almost com-
e of age. Its main deficiency at
the moment is orchestral: it
needs young conductors of the
calibre of the excellent young
singers on stage, particularly if
it is to go ahead with the pre-
sent plan to stage the American
premieres of *Gloriana* next sum-
mer. The answer probably is to
engage one operationally experi-
enced conductor to set the
standards.

Richard Gaddes has created
for two months in the year an
opera company with specific
and wholly admirable aims.
Characteristically, he is
exceptionally modest about what
he has achieved: "We have to
be careful not to pretend we
are something we are not. Saint
Louis has not yet reached the
point where I can say 'It's
really going' and take a rest.
We're not a major festival,
we're a place for young Ameri-
can singers. And if, in the
process of providing them with
a platform, we can produce some-
thing that is definitive then I'll
be very happy."

John Higgins

Harper/Baker Aldeburgh Festival

William Mann
While Benjamin Britten was
recuperating after his heart
operation, unable as yet to
resume composition, he turned
to the works of his boyhood
and was persuaded that, given
some grammatical touching-
up, some might be worth per-
forming again one day. A case
in point is the set of Four
French Songs for soprano and
orchestra, which Heather
Harper sang at Snape on Tues-
day night with the English
Chamber Orchestra under
Stewart Bedford. Britten was
in his fifteenth year when he
set the poems by Hugo and
Verlaine; they were the first
fruits of his composition
lessons with Frank Bridge, and
they find him already drawn to
poetry in a foreign language,
and to song with orchestral
accompaniment, regular fea-
tures of his adult creative
work.

They are also remarkably
assured in technique and expres-
sion for a boy of 14, the voice
parts grateful, dovetailed into
the orchestral music with some
sophistication, not simply
melody with accompaniment.
The handling of full orchestra
is sophisticated, not less so
because we can hear the music
that the boy knew, and chose
to imitate—Debussy in "Nuits
de Juin" quite consistently,

elsewhere some touches of post-
Wagnerian English music and a
blunder manner which the tea-
cher would recognize more
easily than a listener 52 years
later.

In their own right they
are good songs, especially
"Sagesse", though young Ben
was evidently unaware that
Verlaine's poem is about a
young convict in prison.
"L'enfance" is evocatively en-
hanced by instrumental quon-
tions from French traditional
songs. The older master cor-
rected some faulty word-setting,
but evidently did not need to
improve much in the textures
or forms of 1928. Miss Harper,
much in sympathy with this
early Britten, also gave fascinat-
ing accounts of early songs by
Berg (with whom young Britten
tried in vain to study at post-
graduate level).

Earlier in the day Dame
Jaeger Baker had given a brief
early Britten, also gave fascinat-
ing accounts of early songs by
Berg (with whom young Britten
tried in vain to study at post-
graduate level).

It is always a lesson to ob-
serve Dame Jaeger in musical
combat, whether her formid-
able, damnable artistry is
ranged against the current
transformations of her vocal in-
strument (as last Sunday), or
against recalcitrant musical
material, as in the Argento. The
idea is promising, and the
method, the sheer musical in-
vention all too clear, but the
singer's eloquence did much to
conceal the ordinariness of the
music.

LSO/Previn Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths
Still retaining his association
with the London Symphony Or-
chestra, André Previn returned
on Tuesday for the first of six
concerts spread over the next
four weeks. He was originally
billed to conduct Brahms and
Tchaikovsky, but that pro-
gramme underwent a curious
total metamorphosis to yield
eventually Prokofiev and Rach-
maninov with only the key of
the violin concerto D, staying
the same. There was hardly
cause for complaint, however
when the change gave Mr
Previn the chance to indulge
his repertoire's dark side.

Given his preference for the
romantic, it was not surprising
that, of the three works on the
programme, Prokofiev's Classi-
cal Symphony seemed least to
have been rehearsed. The vi-
olins were prone to squeak in
the first two movements, and
generally there was a lack of
the polish, exactitude and dash
needed to show this exercise as
something fresh and without
which it sounded a chore.

Things went much better in
the same composer's first violin
concerto where Kyung-Wha
Chung challenged the orchestra
to excel themselves in purity
and finesse. Mr Previn and his
players responded with glorious
transparent textures and in the
central Scherzo, a daring bril-
liance.

Coming after the interval,
Rachmaninov's Third Symphony
appeared even more cosmopolitan
a product than the works
of Prokofiev's early Russia.
Years with a brassy bravado that
comes easily to scores written
for American orchestras, no
matter what their provenance.
Besides encouraging this, Mr
Previn had his players swooning
and scurrying, dragging and
dancing the mood of this
most rambling symphony took
them. What else can one do?

Mexico Philharmonic Albert Hall

Max Harrison
It seemed unfortunate that the
Mexico City Philharmonic did
not include more works by
Central American composers in
their Tuesday evening concert.
This was the first time in 21
years that London had heard a
Mexican orchestra, and *Sense-
maya* by Silvestre Revueltas
went excellently whereas in
such very familiar pieces as
Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto
No 2 and the Symphony No 5
of Tchaikovsky they were
bound to suffer in comparison
with the numerous more
seasoned ensembles heard here.

Only a few pieces by Revueltas
are known to me, from
records, and I am unable to say
whether he deserves his usual
labelling as the Barrok of
Mexico. On hearing the pleas-
ingly outlandish *Sensemaya* for
the first time in person, it
struck me as being not a mere
intentionally popular style
but rather a stylized distillation

of them. This "Omen to Cure a
Snake" was originally written
for voice and chamber or-
chestra in 1937, though we heard
the version for large orchestra,
without voice, made a year
later. Percussion is brass pre-
dominate, and the brilliant
coloured effect is barbaric yet,
paradoxically, tightly con-
trolled.

Not surprisingly, the con-
ductor, Fernando Lozano, ob-
tained what sounded like a
highly idiomatic interpretation
of this, but considerable reser-
vations must be expressed about
the other performances, espe-
cially of Rachmaninov's concerto.
The various sections of the
orchestra were quite well
matched and ensemble was fair,
yet there was little life to the
sound as a whole, little anima-
tion to the phrasing.

There was some good solo
playing, such as that from the
first horn and first clarinet,
but climactic points, like the
final appearance of the second
subject of the finale, the effect
was one of stiffness. Under
these circumstances the soloist,
Joaquin Achucarro, cannot be
blamed for giving a routine
performance.

Illing North Hammersmith

Wardle
New play David Williams
the story of two lovers
in their families in Mel-
bourne move up country
idyllic retreat on the
New South Wales. After
this, the paradise turns
1. Frances who storms
me, only to relent when
she sees her pre-marital
and in which she does, just
a, before he dies of
attack.

It sounds an insipid pro-
gramme the author of *Don't
tell the Club*, let me add
is a twenty-year age
between the lovers, and
ank is in his mid-sevent-
and we first see him in
text of his pre-marital
on. The play is indeed
story; but it is one in
ove has to prove itself in
of parental attach-
ing eyesight and hear-
gins, and impotence.

point, in short, is it a
ual work; and it is
scene comes in a Syd-
lery (where the newly-
ide in by masquerading
artist's parents) immedi-

Philpott File 2

Bakewell
he prime mover of our
the iron and bronze ages
long and lingering
to time before the oil
finally engulfs our
values. When that
Trevor Philpott's fine
Musée a Multinational
and as a sane and fair
of how it all happened,
ready to be an historic
mix I found the intro-
part dull. But sub-
episodes have opened
issues, linked difficul-
global locations that
business of a multi-

More Sleepless Poly

Chaillet
Churchill is a sexually
five playwright and her
port play is enough to
any emotionally
ed lover from returning
comforts of a double
is exactly the distance
remains between two
even in a bed, that she
mining and, if what she
has the truthfulness
filical study, it has the
ate edge of despair in
t shows.

national. It has been Trevor
Philpott's skill throughout
to tackle big matters without
generalizing, to present argu-
ments that are complex and
unresolved. On Tuesday he
tackled the big one: pollution
and protest.

Television makes it easy to
be partisan. It would have
been both simple and popular
to plead a one-sided case. With
footage of the beautiful Shet-
lands, craggy-faced farmers with
homing voices, expanse of wind-
swept slopes, sheep and pic-
turesque crofts, those of us in
city homes could meekly be
persuaded it should stay like
that . . . and wish for no
further argument. A touch of
soft focus could carry the day.

Such is not Trevor Philpott's
style at all. He presents things
as complex and difficult, and
because he does we know we
not that the characters see it
themselves. Miss Churchill has
the advantage, of course. She
knows that however much talk
they may make, or how
blatantly they confess to having
been out of touch with my
feelings", all the old defences
will be on hand when another
person gets too close.

The three sleepless nights
are three scenes in a bed, first
with a verbose married couple
in their tenth year of warfare,
then with a muted second
couple, the woman pushing to
grief and suicide, the man de-
scribing the plot of the film
Adieu. A minor shuffle takes
place for the third night, with
the obsessively jealous wife
and the flinching catatonic

can trust him. Thus, in Abu
Dhabi we see how oil has made
roses bloom in the desert and
brought schools and hospitals to
the citizens. But at what cost to
traditional Arab values in the
human toll of migrant labour?
In Alaska we see caribou beside
the pipeline that was thought to
threaten their survival. But we
see, too, a white man's Alaska
that has brought alcoholism and
suicide to the Indians. We see
Sullom Voe, sold to the Shet-
lands as the Well-Known air-
port, spilling oil. Most alarm-
ing of all, at Long Beach, Cali-
fornia, we see oil company
money buying a Yes on Propo-
sition Y to gain approval for
the oil terminal. Company
doubletalk called it educating
public opinion. The series has
certainly broadened our knowl-
edge and our minds. But an
opinion it leaves to us.

forming a new couple, be-
ginning with cheer and self-
congratulations and finding
their way back to the patterns
that served them before.

Stated baldly, it sounds
obvious, but Miss Churchill's
writing has enough energy to
make it intriguing and Les
Waters has directed it with a
great deal of additional energy.
The first scene is played as fast
as a slap to the face and the
second rolls quietly towards
death. The performances from
Harriet Walter, Jan Chappell,
Fred Pearson and Kevin Mc-
Nally are finely charged and
capture the range of Miss
Churchill's intention. It makes
for yet another fine small per-
formance from the Soho Poly.

Beaux Arts Trio Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch
A quarter of a century of
music-making, 5,000 perfor-
mances at the rate of 120 con-
certs a year, and teaching
besides, add up to a good
excuse for celebration. In their
twenty-fifth anniversary year
the Beaux Arts Trio repeated
on Tuesday in the Wigmore
Hall the programme they
played at their first concert in
Tanglewood in 1955—and cele-
brate they did.

The party started from the
opening notes of Beethoven's
op 1 No 1 Trio, spilling over
with high-strung energy,
bright colours that put
Haydn the master firmly in the
background. However exciting
the vigorous peasant dance of
the Scherzo, the piano's won-
derfully fresh shaping of each
leaping phrase of the finale,
this early work was made to
bear a little too much; sounds
were too often bruised in the
rough-and-tumble.

The exhilaration continued
into Beethoven's op 70 "Ghost"
trio: its first movement radiant
with joy through Isidore
Cohen's exuberant double stop-
ping, and Bernard Greenhouse's
strongly-bowed entries; but for
me, the "ghost" in the second

movement had already been
exorcised. From the strained
opening violin and cello notes,
the movement lacked a magic,
a still beauty of tone and
expression.

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CAPITAL PLAYHOUSE

More GBS - Capital!

Capital Radio's season of
Shavian drama continues with
three of George Bernard Shaw's most
provocatively entertaining works.
Specially produced for radio, these fine plays feature
some of today's most talented actors and actresses.

<p>Thursday June 12 at 8.00pm</p> <p>Starring: Tony Britton Sara Kestelman Bill Fraser in CANDIDA</p>	<p>Thursday June 26 at 7.30pm</p> <p>Starring: James Mason Penelope Keith Jane Lapotaire Wilfrid Brambell in MAJOR BARBARA</p>
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July production: **DEVIL'S DISCIPLE**
Thursday July 17 at 7.30pm

CAPITAL RADIO 194

BROADCASTING TO OVER 5 MILLION LISTENERS 24 HOURS A DAY ON 19.4M MEDIUM WAVE (550KHz) and 55.2MHz VHF STEREO.

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On the morning of 20th April 1978, Paul Oldfield arrived at Birmingham City Hall, took out his double bass and proceeded to pluck and bow his way through Schubert's Trout Suite.

With the promise of an audition with the Royal Philharmonic a mere 3 weeks away, he needed to be note perfect.

After practising for some hours, Mr Oldfield decided to break for lunch. And, having tucked up his bass, he locked it in his rehearsal room.

Out of harm's way. Or so he thought.

As fate would have it, in his absence, and without warning, the central heating system went quietly berserk.

With the result that Mr Oldfield returned to find his double bass half-baked.

The heat had fried the resin, warped the wood and shrivelled the strings.

Three days later, the claim arrived at our local branch of Commercial Union.

At which point we decided the simplest, speediest solution would be to replace Mr Oldfield's double bass with a new one.

Mr Oldfield, however, thought different. And said so, in writing:

"To be without one's normal instrument can actually affect one's peace of mind like a major emotional upheaval."

Since Mr Oldfield's "normal instrument" was clearly of more value to him than any replacement we might offer, we immediately agreed to organise repairs.

We made and paid for all the arrangements to take Mr Oldfield and his bass to London, where we tracked down the experts to see to the damage.

The following week we covered the cost of his return journey and that of his double bass. Which, we hasten to add, had been lovingly restored to its former glory.

Again at our own expense.

In time and in tune for the Royal Philharmonic.

Though we can't always promise to sort out a claim with such speed and so little fuss, at times when it would be so much easier to put a problem to the bottom of the pile, we're still more likely to put ourselves out.



Whether we're covering the loss of a wedding ring or an oil rig, the principle's the same.

You see, we don't just look after bass players. We have many more strings to our bow.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.



When Mr Oldfield refused our offer of a new double bass, we pulled all the strings to repair his old one.

Ronald Butt

Intolerance: the new face of Socialism

Public morality takes many forms, and which one an individual adopts probably has more to do with personal chemistry than with pure reasoning—which is why some are born to be little socialists, and others something else. Left-wing moral instincts demand collective deeds of public goodness by the state, but are suspicious of private acts of charity, collective as well as individual.

This attitude, I suspect, is at bottom determined not simply by a fear that private charity undermines what could be better organized by the state, but by a feeling that somehow the process of giving and accepting voluntarily is humanly demeaning, whereas the redistributive provisions of public social activity, being available as of right, are not.

Some such notion, I suppose, underlies the amazingly crass statement by a Labour Lewisham councillor that contributions from the public to the young police officer who was seriously maimed in a bomb atrocity were "misguided" on the grounds that "if this young man needs money for treatment, it should be provided centrally out of government funds." An observation which ignores the therapeutic value in such a case of genuinely felt individual acts of kindness.

There are few, one would hope, who would descend to this degree of insensitivity. Yet many on the left would not dissent from the analysis offered by Mr Brian Sedgmore, a philosopher of the left in his Fabian lectures on the moral basis of socialism a few years ago, when he observed: "In politics, love and compassion are charitable concepts and charity, whether it is nineteenth century charity or twentieth century welfare, hides a multiplicity of sins many of which are a positive hindrance to the development of socialism. All too often it debilitates rather than expands the human spirit. All too often it is a substitute for socialist action."

A corollary of all this is, of course, that if a man should feel no obligation (except as a voting citizen providing for the welfare state, or presumably, as a personal friend) to help others by private activity, he should certainly not stir to help himself or his own im-



Mr Kevin McNamara (left) who infuriated his constituency party, and Labour's education spokesman, Mr Neil Kinnock—an obsession



mediate family, however much he may feel that the provisions of the state fall short of their individual needs.

Hence, of course, the rage that greeted Mr Mark Carlisle's suggestion that parents might make voluntary contributions to their children's schools which the head-teacher would be as free to use for extra library or classroom books as for the musical instruments or cricket bats on which money raised by the activity of parents is customarily spent. The suggestion was instantly interpreted as smirking the thin end of an evil Tory wedge designed (in the context of the cut in state spending) to undermine the principle of free education.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the metaphor-weaving left-wing education spokesman for the Labour Party, who usually sounds as intoxicated by his own verbiage as any character out of Dylan Thomas, was particularly affronted. He was even inspired to talk about schools so starved of books and equipment that

the children are forced to draw lots for their use—though he has so far refused to say which these schools are.

But on what ground is Mr Kinnock chiefly outraged? Is it the concept of self-help that he principally dislikes, for fear that some schools with parents more enthusiastic in their fundraising than others should get ahead of those schools less fortunate? Or does he feel simply that if the state cannot spend enough then no other fundraising should be permitted to make good the difference?

Either way, we have an obsession with theoretical equality at the expense of real live individuals which is on par with the decision of the Bessie education authority to refuse a grammar school place to an 11-year-old boy because he had been coached by his mother—against which Mr Edward Heath has so rightly protested. What, of course, offends Mr Kinnock and others like him is that children with parents more willing to help than others should benefit—so which I can see no

logical solution except a system of state inspectors who visit homes regularly to make sure that children with parents of any class who give their undue encouragement should be penalized in school by some kind of handicap system.

Which brings me to the most tortuous case of all—that of the left-wing Labour MP for Hull Central, Mr Kevin McNamara, who has infuriated his constituency party by sending two of his sons to Ampleforth.

It is, of course, hard not to feel a certain distaste for Mr McNamara's double standards. We cannot avoid suspecting also, when Mr McNamara justifies himself as "just a parent doing the best for my children", that as a Labour politician he would not have granted the same indulgence to somebody else's children on the same grounds. But none of this is the real point in question.

What is interesting is that the Hull Labour Party should demand that Mr McNamara should place the interests of his children below a notional adherence to an egalitarian educational policy, and that Mr McNamara should thereby be driven to such pious and unconvincing excuses as those he has adopted. He says that his boys are going to Ampleforth because they are Catholic and musical, and cannot get that sort of education elsewhere. And so they have taken and passed the highly selective Ampleforth scholarship examination.

But why should talented selection be by musical ability and not by mathematics or classics—or, indeed, by academic ability generally? What about a parent who wishes to send his children with special ability to an independent school on these grounds?

What has Mr McNamara to say to the (socialist or non-socialist) parent who wishes to send his children to an independent school because the local urban state school seems academically inadequate? What has he to say to those who, on such grounds, might want to use the Government's assisted

places scheme? Only, I suppose, that he supports Labour's plan to abolish it.

Mr McNamara says, indeed, that he wants Ampleforth to be "integrated" into the state system. But how can it be integrated into the 100 per cent comprehensive system which is Labour's aim, without destroying the special and selective element which is its attraction for Mr McNamara's sons?

Which brings us back to the jocular malignity of the far-right and ever-smiling Mr Kinnock. He is not alone in his independent schools by legislation which would be an affront to international conceptions of parents' rights, he proposes to drive them out of existence by mean-minded pressures to choose how their children shall be educated, and to try, by their own efforts, to fulfil that choice. He and Labour working party propose to put it to the Labour Conference this year that a future Labour government would charge full fees at university to those who had used the independent schools without a given period at state schools.

Mr Kinnock pretends that he does not want to shut down the independent schools. "We want these institutions with the facilities that they have to be available to all the children in the country instead of being locked away behind a price tag." So every child, it seems, is to have a chance of going to Eton—but for the playing fields and not for the mode of education.

The real aim, of course, is to abolish the essential character of independent education and to ease all parents out of any real decisions—even to preventing their buying a few books!

Mr Kinnock and his mean-minded friends will fail. They may abolish the independent schools—but they will still fail for they cannot stop some parents from providing their children with the education which they think right and suitable—even if it has to be given in a hole and a corner, and with the curtains drawn.

Labour's proposals for education are symptomatic of a more basic intolerance. It is time that the Labour left, in its fight for the soul of the party, told us what it really feels about individual liberty and responsibility—and if it refuses, we must keep asking.

Can Mr Reagan snatch the Jewish vote?

Americans are currently both bewildered and depressed. The long history of their discontents includes inflation, unemployment, the hostages in Iran and, most acutely, the presidential election. The apparent intractability of most of the problems has demoralized a public conditioned to an implicit belief in American omnipotence and, in these circumstances, November's election comes as something of a relief for it is, at least, within national control.

But that too, is unusually perplexing for this time there appear to be three rather than the usual two possible results. The intervention of Mr John Anderson may deny both front-runners a majority of the electoral college votes and, in that event, the House of Representatives may have to choose.

As a result, few pundits are prepared to offer any forecast or even cautious guesses about the outcome. In many conversations in Washington and New York I heard only one unanimous prediction. William Safire, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist of *The New York Times* was confident that "if Carter loses New York he'll lose the election." If that is so, 11-12 per cent of the total, could be conclusive.

The three probable main presidential contenders in November, Mr Carter, Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr Anderson, seem to agree for they are already competing intensely for the support of New York's Jewish community. They are all aware that those votes will be determined by a multiplicity of factors, among them being purely Jewish concerns and traditional party loyalties.

Although many Jews have risen in the economic scale during the past three decades, most remain in the liberal political camp and habitually vote against their presumed economic interests. They have traditionally voted liberal Democrat, but with variations depending on the desire of community. The Democratic candidate to the cause of Israel.

In 1964 and 1968 an overwhelming 90 per cent of Jewish votes went to Mr Johnson and Mr Humphrey, whose records on Israel were unassailable. Mr McGovern, however, was cool on the subject, attracted only 65 per cent in 1972. Four years later Mr Carter received about 80 per cent. Will he in 1980 receive 90 per cent, 65 per cent or even less? The "floating" Jewish vote of 25 per cent or more may decide the New York result and therefore the election.

Jewish liberals will find it difficult to pull the voting machine lever for Mr Reagan, the former Governor of California, and even those leaning towards conservatism see him as politically too far out.

On the other hand, he is acceptable to some Jews on the right while his views on Israel make a considerable appeal to the more ethnic Jewish voter. Where Mr Reagan differs from the other candidates on this issue is the reason he gives for being pro-Israel. In consonance with his general trend of *realpolitik* he bases American support on national self-interest. He sees Israel as the only stable democracy in the Middle East and as a barrier to Soviet penetration. It is therefore to be defended in the American strategic interest.

To many Jews that sounds like a much more dependable basis for the United States-Israel relationship than moral obligation, traditional friendship or guilt. Moreover, some find it reassuring that Mr Reagan includes Jewish leaders among his entourage.

The New York Jews who will vote for Mr Reagan on these grounds will be supplemented—if a vote for Mr Anderson is thought of as wasted—by the ABC's (Anybody But Carter) who will press the lever reluctantly. But the voting machine will only record the vote, not the reluctance.

The liberal attitudes and record of Mr Anderson, an Illinois Republican congressman who is running for the presidency as an independent,

make a strong appeal to Jews, as does his voting for Israel during 20 y Congress.

As part of his effort Jewish support, he sp May to the major tea group. He went beyond ventional statements of on Israel and pledged president, he would re Jerusalem as the cap Israel, and move the States embassy there. applause which greet assurance faded as he that it would have t the conclusion of the making process." The dents of the major organizations were no sure that the promise qualified, meant very a Mr Anderson is also a difficult time explain what is becoming kno "Jesus amendment" again Christian, he in an amendment to the tion early in his con career, recognizing the ley and law of Jesus Saviour and Rul nations . . .

"When asked about March, for the first his campaign, he dis as a youthful indiscre said for the first time only one occasion, in later emerged that he introduced it in 1963 t

To Jewish leaders, Mr son admits that the r was an ill-vised mis vigorously affirms the of the station of ch state, which has no defenders than the J. asserts that religion have no place in a campaign. But the likely to cause him o any Jewish quarters.

Jewish supporters hel it will not be explo because of Mr A honesty in dealing w because it could be a word gaining him ground in the quarters.

"In the conservative language, a shame is a blemish, while a accident-prone. The libtisation of usage when a writer apils a customer, the weli shment and the cu shment. Several groups recently be to lively arguments as of these descriptions President.

Neither is calculu spire much confidence rating is likely to in the campaign prog Mr Carter can poll record of achievement his opponents can do i promises. And, as far as concerned, his rec no means negligible. he can claim credit for the peace u most hopeful recent history, as well as o assist economic aid the has given it.

Everybody here tel at present, Mr C "dead" for the Jew. of his actions have them, particularly the the anti-Israel Unites resolution to March later revoked. He "dead" now but, as comes no new m and clinches the nomi could well enjoy at partial resurrectio November.

Even so, if the campaign prospers a now seems prob receives the backing York's Liberal Ps Anderson could w serious damage on t and thereby hand N and presidency the Reagan. But sh change if, somehow, able autonomy plan West Bank emerged election. Such a rewa persistence could help the President's pre as an inconsequen

The last word o electoral attitudes c my New York ta "Thank God," he "that only one of the elected."

William J

Cheerfulness, but at what a price

Yesterday, I went into some detail about the unofficial Polish publishing house NOWA (which is by no means the only such clandestine organisation in that country, but is the largest, measured by volume of output), and of the sufferings of Miroslaw Chojewski, its chief organizer, in a land where even published word is subject to rigorous censorship ("published" in this context meaning printed, spoken in any reproducible form, or filmed), right down to newspaper marriage announcements and in which no private citizen may buy any form of printing or duplicating equipment or materials, the effort and courage required to put out anything at all in *jamizdat* form are beyond the imaginations of our own society, particularly those in it who produce Trotskyite broadsheets in complete legality and sometimes I wouldn't wonder with the aid of a grant from Camden Council), and have the impudence to call themselves the "underground" press.

But the account I gave of NOWA's work does not exhaust the catalogue of difficulties in the path of Poles who want to keep the truth alive in permanent form. Today, I want to describe in detail a couple of episodes in the life of NOWA and its chief publisher which, though in some ways undoubtedly comic, do, I think, bring home the reality of life in a Soviet colony more vividly and memorably than any a thousand word of polemic.

In the first place, anyone

known to work for NOWA is kept under surveillance, and also subjected to various forms of harassment or persecution—arbitrary and repeated arrests, dismissal from jobs, random searches of dwelling-places. Those who own the flats in which NOWA carries on its clandestine activities are treated similarly (obviously, no private citizen can, without authorization, rent office space). But this strikes the flower of free Polish publishing at the head; to strike at the root the political police confiscate, wherever they find any of the duplicating equipment on which NOWA's publications are printed.

For every action, observed Newton, there is an equal and opposite reaction. The publishers of NOWA never use the same place for long, moving their equipment constantly to prevent the authorities tracking it down. They have also neatly taken a leaf out of the book of the police; they keep a dossier of the registration-numbers of surveillance-police cars. Those working for NOWA, and on their way to the "office", watch out for such listed cars behind them, and when they spot any, take appropriate evasive action.

To this technique the police matched one of their own; they tried to trap the NOWA people into buying a duplicator (an illegal transaction), by sending one of their agents to offer such a machine for sale. The agent came to Chojewski and offered a duplicator for 10,000 zlotys. Chojewski guessed that the man



Mr Gierek: censoring every line.

was a spy, but the machine itself was so valuable a prize that he worked out a method of biting the biter. First, he beat down Gierek's man to a price of 2,000 zlotys. Then, having arranged the deal and the handing-over of the equipment, he drove to the rendezvous, paid the money, collected the machine and drove off. He was followed of course, but so were the followers—Mr Chojewski's colleagues. He drove out of Warsaw, approached a bend at speed, turned the corner, and in the few moments during which he was invisible to the police, threw the machine, wrapped in sacking,

into a ditch. The police followed him as he sped on; and the gleaners came behind.

The authorities, however, were not let down by their defeat. Some time later they tried the same trick again, but this time they sent their man with a duplicator too big to be thrown out of a car window. For every action, however . . .

Again, Chojewski beat the spy down in this aspect of the transaction, of course, he couldn't lose, because the agent's job was to get Chojewski to take the machine, and he was obviously under instruction to go on lowering the price until Chojewski was willing to close the deal. This time, our hero arranged to meet the vendor for the exchange outside Warsaw's St John's Cathedral, on a Sunday. The money was handed over, the machine was taken away; likewise, the police watchers narrowed their eyes; so did the watchers of the watchers. Chojewski lugged the box into the cathedral, in which there just happened to be a crowd of his friends and co-workers, together with a hinterland of their relations. Shortly afterwards, Chojewski emerged from the church, still lugging the box, loaded it into his car, and drove off, followed. He drove about aimlessly for some time, and was eventually stopped by his pursuers, who naturally searched the car and were dismayed to find it bare not only of duplicators but even of the wooden box. The latter had been taken to pieces during the

aimless drive, and thrown, bit by bit, out of the window; the former had been taken to pieces inside the cathedral, where it had of course been left behind, by Rabbi's-friends-and-relations, stowed bit by bit in various shopping-bags and briefcases, and thus taken out of the building for reassembly later. NOWA lives! (And not only lives, but duplicates.)

It makes, I think you may agree, a diverting tale; Till Eulenspiegel meets The Good Soldier Schweik. And all Resistance literature from the Second World War is shot through with the same extraordinary feeling—that amid the hideous danger, the *quisquards* were laughing their heads off. On the other hand, falling into the hands of the Gestapo was a far less diverting experience, and the same goes, *mutatis mutandis*, for Gierek's thugs. In Bombay, a couple of years ago, when India had not long been freed from Mrs Gandhi's dictatorship, I met a group of (mostly young) people who had been active, in various ways, in the underground opposition to her rule; some of them had been in prison, some physically maltreated. Yet as they spoke of their experiences I heard the same note of amusement somewhere in it, and eventually said so, comparing this extraordinary aspect of their experiences to those of European resistors during the Second World War. They laughed, and agreed that it was indeed so; even while they lived in fear or in suffering.

They had smiled. "But you know," Mr Lavrin, said one of them when the laughter subsided, "it is a very expensive way of keeping oneself amused."

And so indeed it is, whether in Hitler's Europe or Brezhnev's Poland. And because the Biggles-like cheerfulness that inevitably breaks in at the recollection of such a story as the Tale of Two Duplicators is apt to dominate any consideration of the truth about the way resistance in Poland actually operates, and what the penalties for it are, let us remember that it is not really much fun to live every day in a vile impetuous possession of the world's vilest and cruelest imperial power, even if no defiance of that power or its local surrogates is undertaken, much less if it is. Miroslaw Chojewski and those who work with him in KOR (the organization that defends and supports all those in trouble with the regime for any political reason) or in the free publishing house, NOWA, are indeed heroes; it is not every day that they fool their oppressors in the fashion I have related, but it is every day that they go in fear of arrest, beatings, imprisonment and even death. It is indeed a very expensive way of keeping oneself amused, and no less expensive when it is a matter of keeping a tiny candle of freedom burning in the long night of Eastern Europe.

(Concluded)

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LONDON DIARY

Solved, the Bletchley Park papers enigma

A great deal has been revealed and written about the unscrambling of the wartime Enigma machine, perhaps the greatest single breakthrough ever achieved by British intelligence. But whatever happened to the original documents in the affair—the raw transcripts of the German signals decoded at Bletchley Park?

Alas, it has just come to light that they no longer exist. They were destroyed 27 years ago. For this discovery I am indebted to Michael Latham, who as well as being Conservative MP for Melton is a keen historian and has played a prominent part in ensuring that all Second World War intelligence papers that can be released without jeopardizing national security, have been deposited in the Public Record Office for the benefit of scholars.

The flood of documents, code-named "Ultra", based on messages transmitted on the German Enigma machine, and now available at the PRO, are, it seems, mere summaries of the originals passed down the teletypewriter wire to Whitehall.

The original German signals, as Latham learned from a former official at Bletchley Park, were bound daily into what were called "German books". He wanted to know where these were kept and contacted Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary. Gow asked Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, about it.

Sir Robert told Gow that the German books had been destroyed in 1953 "in the knowledge that the record was, in all significant respects, rendered completely by the retention of the translated texts and the messages to commands".

I think it a great pity that the originals of some of the intelligence service's finest work should have been irretrievably lost, particularly as the service has recently acquired itself a rather bad name over the Jack Kane Hong Kong revelations.

Match play

A BBC radio team has left London for Italy to cover the European Football Championship. But this is no squad of hyperbolic sports reporters on their way to shower the listeners with Colemanisms: it is a small contingent from the

drama department off to write and record a play whose plot will depend on England's fortunes in the tournament.

Tony Osoba, the black Scottish actor familiar to viewers of *Porridge* and *Charlie Endell Esquire*, had the idea of following two Scots supporters to the World Cup in Argentina, and making a play of their adventures. But the BBC declined to pay his fee, which is perhaps just as well in view of what happened to his team.

Now the idea has found favour at a slightly less expensive venue. Osoba will be accompanied to the matches in Turin, Naples and Rome by fellow actor and writer Neville Smith, and a tape recorder. The play will develop as they go along, and they hope to intersperse their lines with a certain amount of documentary off-the-cuff speech from real fans they meet along the way. The 75-minute finished drama, be it tragedy or comedy, will go out on Radio 4 less than a week after the final match in Rome.

Jane Morgan, the director, told me that although the play itself had yet to be constructed, the titles had already been agreed. It will be called either "Over the Moon" or "Sick as a Parrot."

Hymn or Her?

With a full-scale official revision of the Methodist hymnbook currently under way, a group of women within the church have seized the opportunity to press for a change in what they regard as the blatantly sexist nature of religious language.

Judith Maizel, a Methodist ordained from Birmingham and a member of the unofficial group which met last week to draw up a report for presentation to the Church's texts committee, told me yesterday that it was not only the constant reference to the Deity as a male that they objected to, but the large number of hymns which seem to ignore the possibility that female worshippers might be present.

Thus, when the minister announces "Rise up, O men of God", should two-thirds of the congregation remain seated? Miss Maizel and her group are recommending that such hymns should be excluded altogether from the new edition, having decided that "Rise up, O girls of God", sounds as bad, if not worse.

Other hymns, they think, could stand some alteration without damage to their style. Charles Wesley's "Pleased as men with men to dwell" from "Hail! The herald angels

sing", could quite happily become "Pleased as one with us to dwell". But the group do not necessarily wish all hymns to become entirely sexless; some, they think, should refer to God as "she", "mother" and "sister", to add to the rich variety of metaphors for the Deity.

They do admit, however, that reference to God as a female would sound initially shocking and disturbing, until worshippers had become used to such lines as "So serve the Queen of Queens". Nevertheless they note with dismay that in the first 81 hymns in the current book, male references to God occur 287 times.

One way round the male bias suggested by the group is that the Almighty be referred to, not as "He" or "Him" but as "You", which to traditionalists will sound unduly familiar and a little disrespectful. Does this mean that when the official revision committee considers the proposals later this year, they will be asked to entitle their new edition "The Methodist Youbook"?

Running late

You may not have heard of Napoleon Hill, author of the volume *Law of Success* and a guru of the Amer-



ican win-friends-and-influence-people school. I have just been looking at an edition of his book from the twenties, which is dedicated to, among others, Henry Ford, "whose astounding achievements form the foundation for practically all

of the 16 lessons of the course". Tributes to Mr Hill are included from William H. Taft, Thomas Edison, F. W. Woolworth, Woodrow Wilson and George Eastman, of Kodak fame.

More recent tributes to Mr Hill's philosophies have come from Charles Richardson, the former London gang leader now on the run. Several times, in letters home from prison, he extolled the virtues of Mr Hill. I just wonder if Richardson, failing to report back to his open prison, recalled an essential Hill axiom: "Remember that when you make an appointment with another person you assume the responsibility of punctuality, and that you have not the right to be a single minute late."

Preserve us

This week's High Court ruling that a man who chopped down a 200-year-old tree, which he regarded could not plead ignorance as a defence may have caused a few tremors of alarm. After all, some 3,000 tree preservation orders are made every year, and a single order may embrace an entire copse, spinney or forest. Over the years that adds up to a lot of protected timber.

But the possibility that, in

removing as old as from the bottom garden, or even lopp couple of branches, unwittingly destroy our nation's heritage to the Department Environment, fairly r Preservation orders are by local authorities: is notified to the ow cerned, the depenure out. As for the innoce who buys a bungalow, all unknowing, it immemorial synonm listed national monu can blame the solic searches the title deed kept in ignorance.

I have been set up number of English claiming to be my su the matter of educa protesting at the anti-inaccuracy of my rec of a graffiti on an wall which proclame is dead—Surrey. Sarre. God. My corre stance that the gert of our more learned wild for decades refe to Sarre, but to Viet only answer is that with our obituaries d confirms that God i both times.

Alan H

حکومت اسلامی

From Sir Robert Lusty
 Sir, A day or so ago I all but lost
 my trousers whilst awaiting a bust
 in the vestibule of Claridge's. They
 had been suspended from my person
 by modern braces which divide
 the need for buttons and gash to
 their prey with plastic teeth.
 A complaint seemed not unreason-
 able. "How long have you had
 them?" enquired the haberdasher.
 "My wife gave them to me just
 over a year ago." "You have been
 fortunate, Sir. They are not expected
 to last for more than a year."
 Redundancy, we have to accept,
 is nowadays a built-in component of
 a wide range of articles other than
 human beings. It has not occurred
 to me that gentlemen's braces were
 no exception.
 Ought not government hazard
 warnings to be insisted upon when-
 ever redundancy is a deliberate in-
 ingredient introduced with dubious
 propriety?
 Yours faithfully,
 ROBERT LUSTY.
 The Old Shipyard Blockley,
 Westerton-in-Marsh,
 Wiltshire.
 June 6.

Redundancy, therefore, are not expected to last for more than a year."

Redundancy, however, is a component of a bulge in the economy, and a bulge in the economy is a bulge in the number of human beings. It has not occurred in this country since the 1930s, and it is not clear that gentlemen's braces were suspect.

Ought not government hazard warnings to be insisted upon when redundancy is a deliberate ingredient introduced with dubious propriety?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Shipyard, Blockley,
Marston-on-Marsh,
Warwickshire,
CV34 9JF.
June 6.

ONCE YOU'VE DRIVEN ONE, YOU'RE UNLIKELY TO DRIVE ANOTHER.

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The one illustrated here, for example, comes with a choice of seven different power units.

Ranging from the economical 200D diesel to the powerful 280E petrol engine.

There are three diesel models, the 200D and 240D, which have 4 cylinder engines and the 300D has the 5 cylinder version.

Of the four petrol models in the series two are 4 cylinder, the 200 and 230, the 250 is a 6 cylinder and the 280E is a 6 cylinder with fuel injection.

You only have to ask yourself which power unit will best suit all your particular requirements.

Because overall performance, in every Mercedes-Benz, is the correct balance between manoeuvrability and sheer power so you can cope with any situation.

To prove it, Scotland's long-distance rally specialist, Andrew Cowan, won the London to Sydney Rally in a 280E that was a virtually standard production model.

And last year, Mercedes-Benz came 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the Bandama Rally across Africa.

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Which is all part of their programme of continually developing the very concept of the car.

Fulfilling the demands made by the Mercedes-Benz scientists, engineers and designers to go far beyond the test tracks and laboratories.

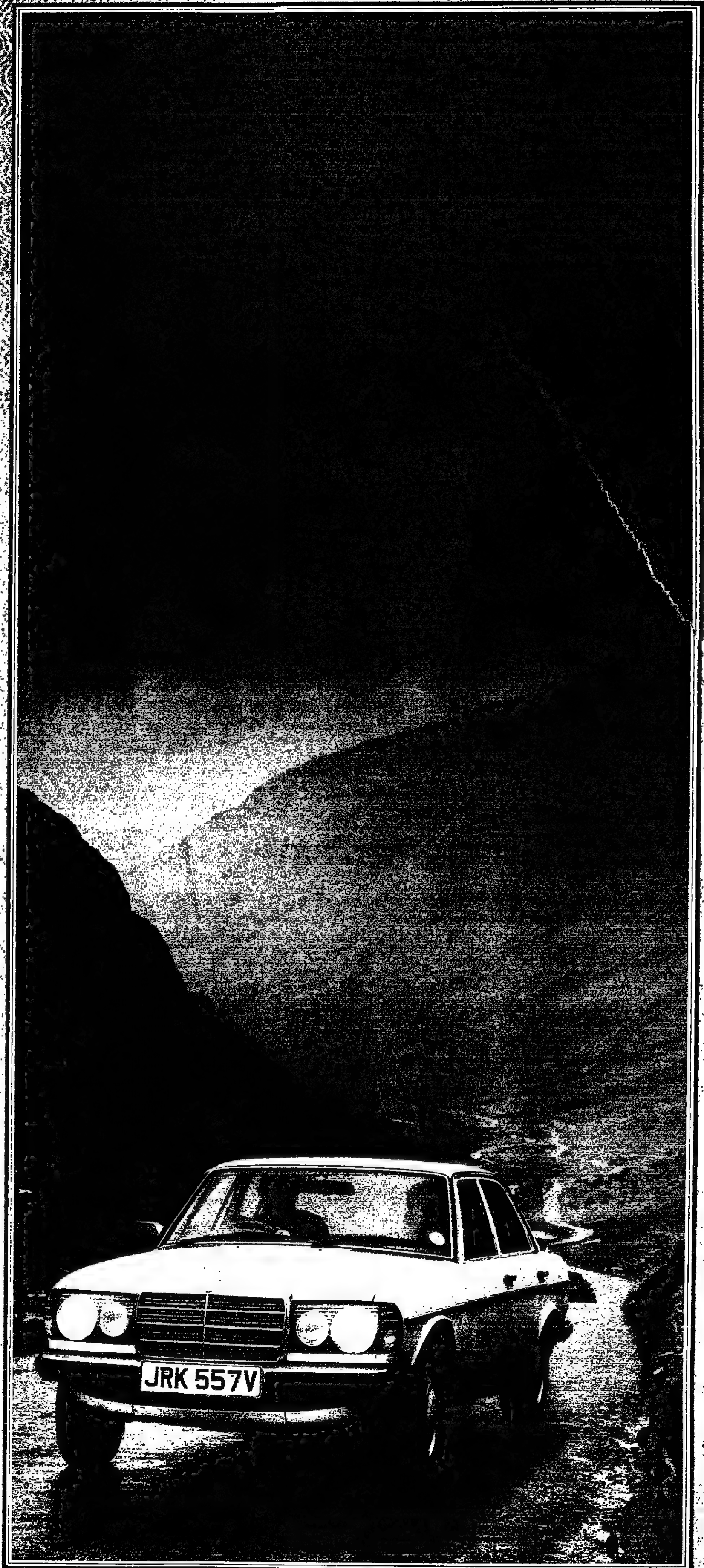
So, at the end of the day, all you have to do is enjoy driving your Mercedes-Benz.

Knowing you're in the car that best suits your particular needs.

Whichever particular Mercedes-Benz you choose.



Mercedes-Benz



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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bryant
Industrial
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Markets
446.9, up 6.6
58.03, down 0.14

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BRIEF

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Mr Carter gives up hope of balancing US budget

From Frank Vogt
Washington, June 11
The Carter Administration has given up all hope of balancing the budget in the 1981 fiscal year starting in October.

The White House will acknowledge in mid-July that yet another year of the United States budget deficit is in prospect as the election campaign develops and President Carter can expect sharp criticism on this front from the Republicans.

His failure to secure a balanced budget could be one of the prime themes used by his opponent for the presidential election, Mr Ronald Reagan.

When Mr Carter ran for office in 1976 he vowed to balance the budget. In almost every speech in recent weeks he has pledged to ensure that the 1981 budget would be the first in 12 years not to run into deficit.

But the assumptions underlying a balanced budget rested upon an economy developing far more strongly than seems possible.

The final blow to White House hopes of matching revenues to outlays in the coming year was the Congress rejection last Friday of an oil import fee that would have raised slightly more than \$10,000m (£4,300m) in revenues in the new year.

One of the few bright spots on the American economic scene is the continuing decline in interest rates. Today the First National Bank of Boston cut its prime lending rate to 12 per cent from 13 per cent.

Many other banks will probably make similar cuts shortly.

But increasing numbers of Government officials acknowledge that the economy may need more than just some lowering of interest rates to stimulate real growth. Mr Carter appears to be coming closer towards accepting the need for fiscal stimulus.

In its revised budget, new spending or tax cutting programmes it appears that the effects of the recession on employment and corporate profits will be in cut revenues in the 1981 fiscal year by at least \$20,000m from current projected levels.

In its revised budget estimates in March the White House said it expected receipts to total \$628,000m and outlays to amount to \$611,500m to produce a \$16,500m surplus.

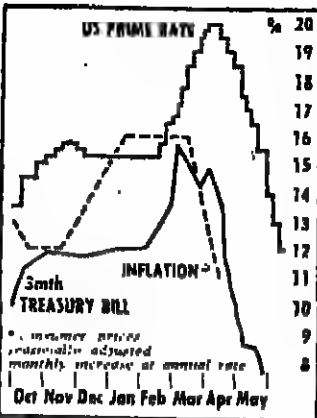
The surplus was due almost entirely to a revised estimate that Congress is now not expected to pass a tax cut in the next day or so when a major Japanese company is expected to launch a sterling convertible bond issue.

This will be the first issue of this kind in the sterling market. The forerunner is the Dai-ichi group which is raising £25m and the coupon is expected to be 9 per cent, some 5 points cheaper than it would have been in the straight Eurosterling market.

Bankers to the issue are Morgan Grenfell, which recently broke new ground in the sterling capital market with the issue of the first Eurosterling floating rate note for Scandinavian Bank.

The timing of the issue has been made to coincide with increasing United Kingdom institutional interest in the Japanese stock market in recent weeks, and a further strengthening of the yen after the drop in dollar interest rates.

Such issues have become commonplace in other currencies.



Inmos cash decision unlikely before deadline

By Peter Hill

Government decisions on providing a further £25m cash advance to Inmos, the National Enterprise Board-sponsored semiconductor company, are likely to be delayed beyond the end-of-June deadline set by the company's founders as critical.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has been told by the NEB that it is carrying out an urgent re-evaluation of the controversial project because of the six-month delay since the board recommended that the Government approve the second £25m tranche of funds.

Sir Arthur Knight, the NEB chairman, and his colleagues, who are angry at the lack of a decision by the Government, believe it prudent that a review of the project should be carried out in view of changed market circumstances.

It appears that Sir Arthur is

still confident about the project being supported and officials have been encouraged by the Inmos performance both in Bristol and at its American base in Colorado Springs.

The continuing controversy over Inmos is a source of increasing tension between ministers and the NEB which is being exacerbated by the serious differences of opinion which have emerged between the NEB and its other major subsidiary, Ferranti, over the most suitable means for the board to dispose of its 50 per cent interest in the electronics group.

In the Commons yesterday the Government came under attack from the Opposition over the proposed sale of the NEB stake in Ferranti with MPs expressing particular opposition to any sale of the NEB stake to GEC.

Sir Arthur and his colleagues insist that they have no pre-

conceived notions on the most acceptable way of disposing of the 50 per cent NEB stake given that they will be required to take accounts of the company's interests and those of the taxpayer, since the sale of the Ferranti stake will count towards the NEB's contribution to reducing the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

The way in which the Ferranti board has launched a public campaign and lobbied ministers in support of its preferred disposal option for sale of its holding through the Stock Exchange, either in one operation or in stages, has underlined the fragile relationship between the two sides.

Ferranti will publish its last year's results later this month and the NEB will then invite bids, before the end of the month, in the light of the bids and the consequences for the long term future and health of the company together with pos-

sible reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the NEB will then decide what course to follow.

The Inmos controversy is being seen as a test of the Government's support for the board which it appointed following the mass resignation of the previous board last November. Members of the new board are anxious not to press the Government too hard for a decision without having first established whether the basis for the original decision to recommend the second tranche of public funding has been altered by the six-month delay.

Dr Richard Peitz, the Inmos founder, apparently has been pressing Sir Arthur to secure a quick decision. This is to meet the end of the month deadline which the company considers critical to the future of its plans to build a factory alongside its development centre at Bristol.



Sir Arthur Knight: Favouring a review

Australian base for Murdoch newspapers

Mr Rupert Murdoch is planning to switch control of News International, which publishes the News of the World and the Sun, to his Australian master company, News Corporation, under a complex cash and share deal.

Shareholders of the 50.1 per cent of News International not already owned by News Corporation are to be offered two new News International shares for every one and these will effectively rank as shares in the Australian company.

Announcing details of the capital reconstruction at News International's annual meeting in London yesterday, Mr Murdoch said that Australian broadcasting rules prohibited British shareholders from being offered a direct stake in News Corporation.

Although the new shares will not account for 35 per cent of News Corporation's London-based share capital after the deal, they will carry no rights other than to dividend payments in line with those of News Corporation.

The Australian group will then offer to buy up to half the new shares at a price of 1 shilling each, which compares with a market suspension price equivalent to 81p.

A spokesman for News Corporation's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said yesterday that the new shares to be issued under the deal were an "unprecedented" new investment medium.

Mr Murdoch has already won support for the deal from directors, family interests and certain institutions controlling 29 per cent of the outstanding equity.

Later, at News International's head office in London, Mr Murdoch said that the planned reconstruction was designed to avoid a conflict of interests.

At present News International shares control of News Corporation's American publishing interests, which are trading profitably after several years of heavy losses. The British group also controls certain magazines in Australia.

Mr Murdoch said that he had no intention of adding to his newspaper titles in the United Kingdom either by takeover or starting from scratch.

"I don't think we would in the present climate for newspapers, which are forever looking at the idea of a Sunday Sun," he said.

At the annual meeting he gave a warning to shareholders that interim profits in the current year were likely to be below those of last year, mainly as a result of disputes, but a recovery was anticipated in the second half.

Last year News International made a profit of £27.5m pre-tax. After profits of News Corporation were a £21.5m (£10.6m) including an A\$11.2m (£5.5m) contribution from countries from associates, including News International.

Shareholders who accept the deal are being promised a net dividend equivalent to 8.8p net compared with the 6p net paid by News International for last year.

Financial Editor, page 23

US Government postpones vital cash transfer to Chrysler

From Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 11

The United States Government has been forced to postpone making a vital cash transfer to the ailing car company and the Chrysler Corporation has stopped paying some of its suppliers.

Chrysler's position is now desperate, but treasury officials are still optimistic that the nation's tenth largest manufacturing company will be saved from bankruptcy.

A treasury spokesman said that there are still several banks which are refusing to agree to a debt restructuring and that agreement by them is necessary before the Government can guarantee \$500m (£214m) of notes for the car company.

On May 10 the government's Chrysler Loan Board agreed to provide the company with up to \$500m (£214m) of guaranteed loans with an initial sum of \$500m to be paid as soon as possible.

A condition was that Chrysler first secured agreement from more than 300 banks for a restructuring of \$1,665m (£680m) in long and short-term loans.

The treasury spokesman said that the government had hoped to provide funds to Chrysler by June 13 at the latest, but this will not be possible now.

He said that there were six or seven and about ten banks which are refusing to agree to a restructuring until it is satisfied that Chrysler will indeed receive the United States Government guarantees.

So the other banks who are

holding out may first have to come into line. One of these is the Banque Bruxelles Lambert which has sued Chrysler for recovery of some \$10m (£4.2m) in unpaid loans.

A few small United States banks have together filled suits for about \$3.7m (£1.5m) of unpaid loans to Chrysler.

The legal disputes with these few banks are taking time to resolve and for all the Treasury's optimism the Chrysler decision on non-payment of suppliers looks much like desperation. The fact that no meeting has yet been scheduled for the Chrysler Loan Board to review progress is also discouraging.

Asked how one should interpret Chrysler's comment that it expects to receive the government funding within the next few days, a treasury official replied that a few days can be a long time.

The loan restructuring with the banks is complicated. For the bulk of the loans Chrysler has offered to pay an aggregate interest rate of 15 per cent consisting of cash interest of 5.5 per cent, deferrals of 7 per cent and "forgiveness" of 2.5 per cent.

Lenders will receive interest-bearing notes for the deferred interest with payment starting in 1984. In return for these concessions the lending banks will receive warrants to buy 12 million Chrysler shares.

Some of the banks have already agreed to exchange \$750m (£30m) of the deferred interest notes for new preferred stock, subject to Chrysler's future car sales.

Takeover panel fails to force St Piran bid

By Michael Pratt

The Takeover Panel says it has been unable to force the members of an alleged concert party to bid for the 63 per cent of St Piran, the controversial mining and property company, that it does not already control.

But the panel is strongly critical of the alleged concert party's behaviour in a judgement on St Piran's affairs released yesterday. It describes Mr James Raper, the Far East financier who the panel believes to be at the centre of a complex web of companies, as "unfit to be a director of a public company".

The panel also says that if an action is taken to make the obligation to bid under rule 34 of the Takeover Code it will recommend to the Stock Exchange that St Piran's shares, suspended at 83p on May 20, should remain suspended.

The panel believes that "early implementation of an offer is improbable".

St Piran said last night that the panel's comments were a "remarkable bald and extreme statement which cannot be helpful for shareholders generally".

St Piran thought that Gasco Investments, a Hong Kong company holding 29.6 per cent of St Piran and chaired by Mr Raper, was trying to raise finance for a bid.

But St Piran added: "It

would be wrong of us to assume that Gasco will be successful in raising the finance."

The Takeover Panel said it had received no written evidence that the members of the alleged concert party, which include Aerolineas Cordoba, a Panamanian company, and Ruffec, a Luxembourg company, were trying to meet their obligations in a bid. The bid price set by the panel is 85p a share, or about £7.8m.

Gasco representatives were asked by the panel whether they would undertake not to exercise their voting rights in St Piran. But Mr Malcolm Stone, chairman of St Piran and managing director of Gasco, said he would not advise the Gasco board to give such an undertaking.

The panel commented: "No doubt Mr Stone will give consideration to his position as chairman of St Piran and to any conflict to which this gives rise."

Members of the alleged concert party have been directed by the panel not to carry out any transactions in St Piran shares until the obligation to bid it met.

But the panel appears willing to accept a bid from a single member of the party, whether an individual or a company, although it alleges they acted together in controlling St Piran.

PRICE CHANGES

5p to 374p	Marshall Cav	6p to 23p
15p to 680p	Massey-Ferg	15p to 300p
11p to 550p	Metal Box	10p to 282p
28p to 857p	Metals For	8p to 208p
10p to 874p	Pitt-Kingtons	13p to 316p
	Portals Hids	

10p to 284p	Lee Cooper	5p to 183p
15p to 477p	Middle Wits	10p to 430p
31p to 627p	Moss Bros	20p to 230p
7p to 112p	Spears J. W.	8p to 125p
5p to 665p	Weeks Petrol	10p to 475p

THE POUND

Bank	buys	sells	Bank	buys	sells
2.09	2.02	Norway Kr	11.66	11.16	
30.45	28.25	Portugal Esc	116.00	110.00	
69.00	65.20	South African R	2.14	2.00	
2.71	2.64	Spain Ptas	164.50	157.50	
13.17	12.62	Sweden Kr	18.03	17.48	
5.30	4.49	Switzerland Fr	3.95	3.73	
9.85	9.45	USA \$	2.35	2.32	
4.28	4.06	Yugoslavia Dnr	66.30	61.50	
102.00	97.00				
11.70	11.25				
1.13	1.09				
198.00	190.00				
531.00	506.00				
4.68	4.45				

Japanese business takes action against manipulation of meetings Attempt to rub out the shareholder gangsters

More than 1,000 of Japan's leading business houses have formed an organization to oppose the "sokaiya", a unique group of gangsters who demand exorbitant sums to control or disrupt shareholders' meetings.

The sokaiya, literally translated as "stockholder meeting manipulator", usually obtain a nominal number of shares in major companies to gain access to shareholder meetings. For a sum they will control the meeting and shout down any awkward questions. If the companies refuse to pay, the sokaiya will disrupt the next shareholders' meeting with shouting and awkward questions.

Police estimate that more than 1,700 companies listed on

the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stock exchanges paid out an estimated £250m in fees to the sokaiya last year.

But big business has declared enough is enough. Meeting in Tokyo, representatives of more than 1,000 business concerns declared war on the sokaiya, asserting that they would no longer pay the gangsters to silence vociferous shareholders.

The police claim that an estimated 5,500 sokaiya were operating in Japan last year.

Mr Tetsu Hirai, the Tokyo police's crime division chief, said the police will support big business and keep the sokaiya out of stockholder meetings in future.

But many business leaders expressed doubts as to whether the police could legally bar a

shareholder from a meeting. "If the sokaiya obtain a nominal number of shares in the company we cannot stop them from entering a meeting. We are still trapped in this vicious circle," Mr Ichio Watanabe, a Tokyo banker said.

The temptation to pay these strong-arm shareholders a sum to keep them quiet is irresistible. Inquisitive shareholders are troublesome, businessmen claim.

If the sokaiya are hired by businessmen they will often surround a vociferous shareholder and hustle him out of the meeting hall.

In other cases the gangsters will line up in front of the company chairman to shout "Igi nashi" ("No objection") or "Sansai, sansai" ("Approved, approved"). In recent

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On view at our newly opened offices, 100 Cannon Street, London EC4.
Entrance in Laurence Pountney Hill, Tues, 10th June - Thurs, 26th June, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.
(Monday - Friday) Artists are: Daniel Vazquez-Diaz, Ricardo Baroja, Jose Gutierrez Solana, Ignacio Zuloaga, Dario de Regoyos.

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Japan steel chief rejects US complaints

A Japanese steel industry leader yesterday severely criticized his American counterparts for threatening to file anti-dumping suits. He complained that United States companies had been harassing Japanese steel makers and asserted that Japanese trading practices were "fair and consistent".

In a strongly worded statement, Mr. Hiroshi Takano, executive vice president of Nippon Kokan Ltd, said that his company had been selling its steel products in America at unfairly low prices.

It appears that foreign steel industries doing business in the United States are being singled out one by one by the American steel industry to be their whipping boys so that they can keep imports out and raise their price," he said.

US drinks code

From January 1983, American producers and importers of wine, beer and spirits must include ingredients on the label. But alternatively they can give the addresses of official bodies where the public can find the ingredients. An ingredient which has been used officially to be a health risk must be indicated on the label. The moves were opposed by the trade.

Iranian connexion

Court proceedings which resulted from Morgan Guaranty Trust's disavowal of an Iran's 25.01 per cent stake in Fried Krupp are still at a preliminary stage, but the good relationship established between Krupp and Iran will continue, Krupp's managing board chairman Herr Heinz Petry said.

Australian gold up

Australia's gold reserves last month totalled Aus \$3,555m (£1,750m) against Aus \$3,225m at the end of June 1979. During May official reserves rose by Aus \$46m.

Drug mass production

A Japanese organization, Hayashibara Biological Chemical Research Institute is planning mass production of interferon, a drug believed to help to fight cancer.

£261m for aircraft

Swissair said yesterday that it plans to increase its fleet by two DC-10-30s and four Boeing 747 Jumbo jets, requiring an outlay of around 1,000m Swiss francs (about £261m).

Italian arms deal

An Italian armaments company, Oto Melara is to supply the Royal Navy with "about 10" compact cannons in what is claimed to be the first British naval arms order in Italy since the First World War.

Scramble of discounts and bizarre offers overshadows list price rises

Car trade in turmoil as sales slump

The current scramble in the car trade to woo a shrinking number of buyers with discounts and increasingly bizarre special offers has tended to overshadow the new round of list price rises imposed by the major manufacturers and importers in the past two weeks.

While dealers' offers of free petrol, holidays and low interest rates on loans have captured the headlines, the manufacturers have been agonizing over how much of their continuing cost increases they can pass on to customers.

In the event, price increases of from 3 to 5 per cent are, in the judgment of the car makers, about the limit that the domestic market now showing signs of a slump, can stand this summer. Most complain that the rises only partly offset big increases in raw material and component costs high interest rates and inflation.

Most of the chief contenders in the market have raised their prices, apart from one or two of the more significant importers, and the next round is not expected until the autumn. Trends in car sales will be watched closely in the coming months and decisions on prices will not be made before the "W" registration letter comes in in August.

At the moment, the car trade is in turmoil. After an initial sales slump in the first quarter, the number of new cars sold in April and May fell by a third on a year earlier and the most optimistic forecast

for the year is a market of 1.5m against 1.7m last year. There are now an estimated 400,000 unsold new cars in stock in the country and the result must be an intensifying of the "knocking" advertising is almost certain to increase.

Against this background, and with few signs that the rate of inflation will decelerate, the car makers will be facing even more difficult pricing decisions towards the end of the year.

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, if the market deteriorates significantly then price will make little difference to sales levels and manufacturers will feel more able to impose greater increases. If sales remain reasonably buoyant, however, then price will remain the dominant factor.

Price increases of the past two weeks include an average of 4 per cent for Ford (the fourth rise since last June) and 2 per cent by Austin, 4.2 per cent by Vauxhall and 3 to 5 per cent by BL. Since the ending of price controls car makers have been able to be more flexible in raising prices, leading the price of more successful models than those, particularly the large thirstier cars, whose sales have declined.

The domestic industry is now waiting to see what the Japanese car importers will do in the prices front, particularly as the yen has strengthened in relation to the pound in recent months, and the

United Kingdom importing companies will be paying more for the cars they buy from Japan. It is believed, for example, that Datsun UK, which controls about half of Japanese car sales in Britain, is considering a 10 per cent average price rise.

The SMMT view is that such rises would be good news. If the Japanese are going to be true to their "prudent" marketing policies in the United Kingdom it is argued, then there is no point in stimulating sales with low prices and then being unable to supply the goods.

The latest Government index for car prices shows that they rose by 11.4 per cent between the middle of 1975 and March this year, although there are signs that the rate of increase is slowing. Excluding the increase in value added tax last summer, prices went up by about 15 per cent, several points below the rate of inflation.

Since the 1973-74 oil crisis, however, the cost of the family runabout has been bounded by an unprecedented amount. In October, 1973, a Mini 1000 had a list price of £537, while today's price is £3,031, a rise of 262 per cent. Similarly, a Corina 1300L two-door model cost £1,126 in January, 1974, and today's upgraded and improved car costs £4,080. In the same period, the retail price index has risen by about 163 per cent.

Edward Townsend

Unions seek benefits from Ford cost-saving

By Donald Macintyre and

Edward Townsend

Ford union leaders yesterday made clear that long term cost-saving plans being drawn up by the company will need to be the subject of full consultation if they are to be implemented without resistance from the workforce.

At the same time they said that the company's desire to increase automation to sharpen Ford's competitive edge against the Japanese would increase union pressure to shorten the working week to save jobs.

It is on that issue that negotiations with the company have recently run into serious difficulties.

Union concern comes after the launch of a major new cost-saving exercise. The issue has been discussed widely within Ford's British plants, and includes greater use of robots, rationalization of craft grades and greater use of supervisors in production.

A company spokesman said yesterday: "There is no way we can match the Japanese but we can narrow the gap. Our plans will mean fewer jobs, but it is that or no jobs at all."

Mr Eric Bone, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the biggest of the unions representing Ford's 59,000 manual workers, said: "Of course we see the need for Ford like other motor companies to keep pace with the times. But we are determined to see that moves which could spell the loss of jobs are compensated for by a shortening of working time."

Mr Gavin Laird, senior executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We are not against modernization but we shall insist that we are consulted on any specific proposals."

Mr Laird found suggestions that Ford were inhibited from further investment in Britain by restrictive union practices "surprising".

Japanese team finds Britain a leading place for investment

From Ross Davies

Tokyo, June 11

Britain is a much more promising investment prospect than was at first thought, and is now "one of the leading candidates in Europe for Japan's overseas investments", according to a report about to be published here.

The report, an account of an investment prospects mission composed of Japanese businessmen and officials who came to the United Kingdom during the national steel strike in March, has been drawn up by a group of Big Japanese companies and banks, the Japanese Overseas Enterprises' Organization, in association with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The mission was led by Mr Toshikazu Hashimoto, a former senior MITI official. Among its members were Mr Toshio Osawa, general manager, treasury division, Nippon Electric, Mr Sumuro Satoh, general manager, trade and investment information office of the Bank of Tokyo, and Mr Shoji Ogawa, a managing director of Alps Electric.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the report was the optimistic outlook for labour relations, "the prime concern of the mission". Labour-management relations "seemed actually to be in a generally better state than had been anticipated in Tokyo".

The report notes that workmen are "becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of the business performance of a company".

What gives most concern is "the plague of recurring strikes in the steel and other basic industries and the public sector".

From conversations with members of the mission, it appears that the answer is not to "inhibit" either a work force, or just as important, an existing management. It is better to start from scratch, and

preferably in one of the "new" or non-basic industries.

"Labour issues," the report says, "are virtually non-existent in those companies which are newly-established in growth areas and which have more than several hundred employees."

Wage levels, the introduction to the report concludes, are "by and large reasonable".

The mission was particularly impressed by the design of "new towns and industrial parks" as the nuclei of areas into which foreign enterprises are to be invited, and of their good links by road, rail and sea.

Prospective investors are warned that the welcome may wear thin if the new business is one that either creates competition with local companies or those that have excess production capacity.

A note of concern is struck over the impact of an oil-strengthened pound on export competitiveness. Nonetheless, the report adds, "the sure prospect of sustained supplies of various sources of energy in the face of threatening world energy shortages may have to be counted as a major weapon to aid the British economy".

While the British economy has become "completely debilitated" and "lost confidence in the future growth", it could still be "sufficiently reinvigorated to grow".

In conclusion the report notes: "While some concerns or problematic points persist, the investment environment in the United Kingdom seems much better than expected, and the United Kingdom may be regarded as one of the leading candidates in Europe for Japan's overseas investments."

The Japanese team visited the Republic of Ireland for three days before its British tour. Members were impressed with Ireland, both a springboard into the EEC and because of past Irish emigration, into the United States.



Mr M. Montague: need to anticipate demand.

Urgent need for more research in tourism

By Derek Harris

Not all England's resort towns—although they are the bedrock of domestic tourism—have an equally bright future and there was an urgent need for more research on the cost-benefits of tourism to local economies, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board (ETB), said yesterday.

The problem of research costs could be met by getting local centres of higher education interested in doing the job, he told the annual conference of the British Resorts Association in Southampton.

Research was particularly needed to anticipate changes in tourist demand and to decide where improvements could be made in what was on offer to holidaymakers, Mr Montague went on.

Among surveys by the ETB it had been shown that at Eastbourne the net cost of council spending on leisure facilities could be equated with tourism spending of some £33m, a rate of return of 48 to 1.

Mr Montague gave warning that one-off research efforts were not enough and that annual surveillance was necessary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Skill shortages in electronics

From Mr M. H. Johnson

Sir, With considerable alarm tinged with some incredulity we learn from press reports that the Secretary of State for Industry, during his recent visit to the United States, was encouraging United States electronics companies to invest in this country by pointing out various advantages, including the availability of skilled labour.

Our incredulity will be well understood by readers of the NEDO report entitled "Computer Manpower in the 1980s" or of Kenneth Owen's review of it in your columns on June 10. This report was commissioned by the Manpower Subcommittee of the Electronic Computer Sector Working Party because serious shortages of computer-skilled manpower were suspected of imposing a major restraint on the growth of the United Kingdom computer industry and on the application of computers in industry and commerce generally. Members of the subcommittee were particularly concerned that these shortages would increasingly

impede the implementation of computer and microprocessor applications essential to the future economic well-being of this country.

The facts now presented show that the problem is even more acute than had previously been assumed and entails "serious shortages of engineering systems, software, type skills... unlikely to be fully resolved in this century...".

In the foreword, the Director General of NEDO states: "... the consultants' conclusion is profoundly disturbing, an overwhelming constraint on the development and adoption of computer technology in the United Kingdom is a massive shortage of skilled manpower...".

Since these skill shortages also exist elsewhere in the world, it is to be expected that United States electronics companies will seek to promote their own growth by taking advantage of skills wherever available and as employers to not by the scheme. The difference between indexed-linked pension schemes and others is therefore not so great as is popularly believed.

Yours truly, PETER KOCH, Superannuation Secretary, Association of Polytechnic Teachers, 27 Elphinstone Road, Southsea, Hampshire, June 6.

growth can be achieved at the expense of indigenous electronics and, because of the impact of electronic industry generally, surely contribute to turning deindustrialisation into a reality.

We therefore urge Government to review policy of encouraging investment in the sector, if this is to be a formal policy, and to care to avoid the dissipation of skills on which, while they may offer short-term as must be expected serious damage to the prospects of industrial growth.

Yours faithfully, M. H. JOHNSON, Chairman, United Kingdom Information Technology Organisation, 51 Rodehurst Road, London SW4 8AE.

A pensions warning

From Mr Peter Koch

Sir, The correspondence in your columns suggests that pensions are becoming an emotive issue. I cannot allow the advocacy by Mr Jones (June 6) for pay-as-you-go indexing without relating some recent history as a warning.

In 1975 the Royal Institute of Public Administration published a book, *Financing Public Sector Pensions*, in which a strong case was made for pay-as-you-go pension schemes as opposed to funded schemes. With reference to the teachers' scheme, which is funded, the book poked fun with the words: "The existence of the Teachers' Fund must assume that at a not too distant date society will have decided that the young no longer need to be educated or that children themselves have resolved finally and irrevocably that schools are not for them."

The possibility that children might decide not to be born did not occur to the author, though the same effect manifested itself soon afterwards. The decreasing number of teachers now employed must be very pleased that they did not change to a pay-as-you-go scheme which would have led to fewer and fewer supporting more and more.

Mr Jones, speaking on behalf of the Civil Service Union, should beware lest the electorate vote for a decreasing number of civil servants, in which case they, too, would be grateful to be in a funded scheme.

With regard to the existing, as opposed to speculative, method of index-linking pensions, I agree with the definition of privilege given by Mr Bandey (June 6) and that those who have an index-linked pension are privileged. However, there is a difference between a large privilege and a small one and I would suggest that this privilege is not as great as Mr Bandey would have us believe.

Should it not be reasonable, therefore, to replace complete index-linking with an index-linked system, reducing the amount paid by a small percentage, to help compensate for the "fueling" caused by a rise in pay? When the country cannot afford complete index-linking, is it merely political expediency which prevents this from happening, or is there some other reason?

Yours faithfully, MARK ANDERSON, The Castle, Durham, June 4.

Undeterred, she wrote to over a dozen business firms with connections asking if ship for the advance in salary. I firm has made her several have replied only sponsor science graduates.

Not this attitude in view of a mous trade pros China, is there not well-educated, liter to represent our country as highly-trained technicians?

Yours faithfully, JOYCE F. YOUNG, Gracefield, Greenw Bath BA2 4LJ, June

Main UK tissue manufacturer

From Mr C. Booth

Sir, Those "patriotic" tissues and kitchen who were reassured "our market share" Tissues Limited was 50 per cent British.

Teape to Smith & Ne Smith on two point First, I am glad to hear that a company of The B Corporation Limited w per cent of its share done for almost 25 y we are every bit as British Tissues Ltd only, by standard over market share bility the description United Kingdom ti-factory" should, ascribed to Soviet premier position we enjoyed yesterday.

Yours faithfully, C. BOOTH, Personnel Director, Bowater-Scott Corp. Limited, Bowater House, Kn London SW1X 7LR.

Careers for graduates

From Mrs J. F. You

Sir, Education cuts heavily biased at graduates. Not only authorities refusing use grants, but it commercial enterprise cutting back.

My daughter gr Latin and has now s she wants to becom tutor of Chinese. Si offered a place at lege of Higher E take a post-gradua course: the relevant ority has refused because her first not in the same la

Undeterred, she wrote to over a dozen business firms with connections asking if ship for the advance in salary. I firm has made her several have replied only sponsor science graduates.

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Enterprise zone incentives

From Dr P. S. Johnson

Sir, The incentives which are apparently to be offered to firms operating in the proposed "enterprise zones" sound most attractive. Presumably, however, these incentives will now be reflected in higher prices and/or rents that firms will have to pay for property in these zones.

A government that believes in letting markets work has no doubt done some homework on the extent to which the planned benefits of these zones will be eroded by this rise in property values. It would be interesting to know what the government expects the net benefits to a firm setting up in this kind of area will be.

Yours faithfully, P. S. JOHNSON, Department of Economics, University of Durham, 23/25 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3BY, June 10.

the extent to which the planned benefits of these zones will be eroded by this rise in property values. It would be interesting to know what the government expects the net benefits to a firm setting up in this kind of area will be.

Yours faithfully, P. S. JOHNSON, Department of Economics, University of Durham, 23/25 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3BY, June 10.

Clothing industry wants encouragement of import substitution

By John Huxley

Companies should be required to publish details of imports as well as exports in their annual accounts, suggests a clothing industry working party.

A report published yesterday says that the Government should also consider extracting a public pledge from retailers that a certain proportion of their United Kingdom clothing sales would be supplied from home manufacturers.

The Clothing Economic Development Committee also urges the Government to consider introducing an equivalent to the Queen's award for exports in import substitution. It might be called the Prince Charles Award, the committee says.

The report comes when the clothing industry has shed some 15,000 jobs in a year and is under increasing pressure from importers.

It suggests that in the four years to 1982 the value of imports will increase by 40 per cent. Over the same period, consumption will rise by only 6 per cent and exports by 18 per cent.

But the authors stress that much will depend on future economic performance and the effectiveness of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which regulates the world textile and clothing trade.

Earlier this year the clothing working party, chaired by Mr Basil Feldman, criticized the industry for being largely responsible for its labour supply problems.

In the present report, the emphasis is on government encouragement of retailers to substitute British goods for imports, which now account for more than 20 per cent of clothing sold in the United Kingdom.

The authors say that the Government must encourage a climate of opinion, reinforced by public recognition, of the need to reduce import dependence.

Ministers should consider, for example, making available credit and special cheap funding for British manufacturers to compete equally with overseas competitors. This could be done on the lines of the French system in which loans are dependent on companies achieving a certain internal balance between direct imports and exports.

Some companies, such as Marks and Spencer, are already making clear in their advertising that a certain proportion of their wares are British-made.

The report says that the Government must also tackle the import problem by adopting "an absolutely firm stance" when renegotiating the Multi-Fibre Arrangement which expires at the end of next year.

Complaints also come from the working party that the banking community has failed to respond to previous recommendations that more account be taken of the specialized needs of clothing companies.

The industry is again taken to task; the report sets manufacturers a target of doubling export sales in terms of present prices by the mid-1980s. This would require at least a 28 per cent increase in real terms between 1978 and 1982.

Further improvements in productivity would be needed. The working party says that the number of garments made for every 100 people employed can be increased by a quarter in a year in many companies. It suggests that better use is made of the services of the Clothing Economic Development Company-inspired Clothing Industry Productivity Resources Agency.

Despite continuing industry scepticism about the agency, it has begun to report helping large gains in productivity in one blouse-making company, an investment of £35,000 in a cutting room produced an annual saving of £49,000, equal to a payback of 37 weeks.

*Clothing 80 - Fight for Success, NEDO Books, 1 Steel House, 11 Tophill Street, London SW1E 9LJ.



Results for the First Quarter 1980 (unaudited)

	1980 1st Quarter £000's	1979 1st Quarter £000's
Sales to Third Parties	32,463	26,473
Trading Profit	4,083	3,485
Profit Before Taxation	3,275	2,970
Profit Before Tax per Share	7.5p	6.8p
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share	4.8p	4.0p
Trading Margin	12.6%	13.2%

The Chairman comments:-

The first quarter was an uncertain opening to the year.

Apart from the United Kingdom steel strike, the imprint was more noticeable as the weeks passed of East European currency shortages, the downturn in the automotive and consumer sectors of the United States and United Kingdom together with Rowney customers reducing their stocks, and slow United Kingdom defence spending.

Orders from Continental Europe continued to be strong; South Africa boomed and Australia and Japan were steady.

Morgan Refractories Limited was recently awarded the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement.

Copies of the Annual Report for 1979 may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company.

The Morgan Crucible Company Limited

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Fine Art Developments

- mail order and greeting cards -



F. R. KERRY, Chairman

25

YEARS OF PROGRESS

"... we are constantly improving the appeal of our card and gift mail order catalogues and the range and quality of our greeting cards... I am confident that the Group will continue to develop its business."

Year ended 31st March	1980 £000's	% Increase
SALES	£58,062	+ 19.9
TRADING PROFIT	£7,274	+ 16.2
PROFIT before tax	£6,057	+ 9.3
DIVIDENDS per share	2.500p	+ 22.0
EARNINGS per share (without provision for deferred tax)	11.688p	+ 30.7

Fine Art Developments Limited

The 1980 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary at Fine Art House, Queen Street, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, DE14 3LP.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Two opinions on a 'true and fair view'

from the storm aroused two weeks ago, auditors Arthur Young McClelland qualified the accounts of Grattan's because of a change in their treatment of potential liabilities to VAT, are not the only ones to have been affected. The Institute of Chartered Accountants is considering the merits of the accounts of Grattan's, as well as those of Empire Stores, as that just adopted by Empire, as eight years—and Grattan itself, is taking advice, with a view to getting out of its position. And Arthur Young is stoutly maintaining that its accounts are not "true and fair" to require stringently cautious treatment of Grattan's, for whom the fact meant doubled pre-tax profits, stringently cautious policies in the Empire, for whom the absence of a "true and fair view" resulted in a "true and fair view" of the position of the company in each case.

It is admirable in itself, Arthur Young's decision to pursue the truth and not the convenience of reporting, even if it means underlining one weakness of standards which, by emphasizing "true and fair" even more, has become a peg on which to hang its own. It is significant, however, is the fact that the Empire board, which has done a wholesale review of its policies if they find their policy flawed upon.

It is their accounts as presented true and fair view of the state of the company, and that further provisions potential liability to VAT would not be a problem.

Any official decision against the current policies is going to require Arthur Young with an interesting and force wide open the whole of the relationship between a company and its auditors.

International ing in Murdoch

Murdoch is bidding to gain a place on his newspaper interests in America through a complex arrangement of some of Sir James's more bizarre Covenham is. It is at least the cash element—hardly look over-generous, but ready swung holders of more than of the outstanding 50.1 per cent. News International behind them, which seems confident of success. The company is being offered 39 per cent. by News Corporation—Australian master company—holdings in NI. Given that their would account for only around a 20 per cent. of the company's profits this is not quite so simple as that. Behind Australian broadcasting foreign ownership Mr Murdoch has a new type of equity for holders which might not unfairly be seen as a notional share.

NI's shares increased by a third, United Kingdom shares only have 39 per cent of the group. They will share in all just as existing NCL shareholders, will have no voting rights. The company's decision that the NI will be paid for franked income, will be the effect for most shareholders—producing a 43 per cent higher than if they held News Corporation's new shares will eventually premium to the "real" shares. It is impossible to evaluate at what discount should be allowed for the loss of voting rights. The offer of £1 for each of the new shares to 50 per cent of the total—up with a market price of NI, or the capitalization, of 81p and a massive representing an exit p/e under 7 dropping below 6 fully.

NI's Corporation argument is that the shares are really investing in Mr

Murdoch. Through this deal they will be able to invest in the same man at the helm of a stronger and more cohesive global publishing group.

That may be true but an investment even in Mr Murdoch's mercurial skills may not be quite what it seems when it is made at arm's length and from a vulnerable minority position.

Metal Box Through one storm

The underlying picture at Metal Box is not as discouraging as in many parts of manufacturing industry at the moment but with little improvement expected in the dominant home market the group is increasingly dependent on what have turned out to be judicious overseas expansion moves of the late 1970s.

The steel strike has knocked a £13m hole in second half profits which slipped 5 per cent to £25.9m after a first half gain of a tenth to leave the full year just 3 per cent ahead at £59.8m pre-tax, after a sharp £7m rise in interest charges to £19.8m.

Still this was rather better than the market had been looking for and the shares continued their strong rise this week with a 10p gain to 282p, overcoming some disappointment with the one-tenth rise in the final dividend to 16.9p gross where the yield is a comfortable 10.3 per cent.

Last October's 12 per cent price rise would have repaired part of the damage to home margins seen in the first half when Metal Box, mindful that Continental Can is about to open its UK plant, decided to hold prices in the face of rising raw material costs.

Despite the high level of capital spending of £94m, Metal Box has got through the year with only a £24m rise in borrowings to £130m, half of which was increased working capital, and only a small deterioration in the gearing ratios although a current cost adjustment of £41.7m wipes out the after tax profits.

Long-term doubts about its traditional markets in the food industry are forcing the group to move further into high technology areas away from food and beverages and to date it is laying down a reasonable track record.

Hanson Trust A reputation for flexibility

Hanson Trust likes to be thought of as an industrial management company. But whatever it is Hanson has failed to achieve the investment standing of Thomas Tilling or BTR even though internal growth (and several cash calls) have swept pre-tax profits from £2.4m to £31.2m between 1969-70 and 1978-79.

One problem (or advantage) is that Hanson has traditionally avoided fashionable sectors. Interests range from pork and fish through bricks and engineering to farm machinery, dependable businesses which if carried on competently, carry little in the way of risk from competitors with new products or processes.

In the half year to March pre-tax profits rose 29 per cent to £16.1m, earnings a share by nearly 29 per cent to 9p a share, and assets by 6 per cent to 156p.

It also looks as if the group will make profits of £38m for the year, spurred by last year's £17m cash call, a full contribution from Lindus, and a record year from Butterley in bricks (bigger market share, low stocks, long order books).

The second, and recent, drag on the share rating has been the group's dollar orientation. Nearly half the £31.2m of profits arose in the United States.

The third brake is Hanson's size which makes it, other things being equal, harder and harder to find acquisitions that gear up earnings a share dramatically.

But recession produces opportunities for those who can exploit them and Hanson with debt of only 17 per cent to equity and £46m in cash is among them. The shares eased 3p to 157p yesterday but a prospective yield of more than 8 per cent is fair.

Economic notebook

Getting panicky over interest rates

It is not surprising that as the Government's economic policy begins to bite, industry wishes that it would not. The Confederation of British Industry, and the Government's worried backbenchers, have picked on the present record of interest rates. But their criticism of the Government for refusing to bring down the cost of money sooner rather than later is in danger of missing the point.

Tuesday's figures for bank lending and government borrowing were key elements in the money supply—should convince its critics that the Government is not being perverse in keeping minimum lending rate at 17 per cent. It is merely trying to ensure that its money targets are met.

It is true that ministers could have decided to let rates fall when the money figures looked better for a month or two—if they had been willing to contemplate raising them again as necessary.

But if a sustained fall in interest rates were under way then money growth would, almost certainly, be accelerating even further out of the Government's target range.

The suggestion that the Government has been irrational and unnecessarily harsh by holding up MLE, and that they have only to let it fall for the pain to go out of the policy, is quite misleading.

It ignores the central fact that the Government's policy of fighting inflation with a tight money supply has been successful. It has kept inflation down to 7.1 per cent, and inflation has risen over the last year, with the monetary targets left unchanged, so the Government's monetary policy has become even tighter.

A measure of its tightness is that nominal interest rates have had to rise sharply and stay high. Even so the Government has not yet managed to enforce the cut in the real money supply implied by a 7.1 per cent inflation rate.

High interest rates are a by-product of the Government's anti-inflation policy, and one which will lessen as the recession deepens. They are just one element in the squeeze on companies which is fundamental to the Government's strategy to bring down inflation.

That squeeze will persist through falling profits and shrinking markets even after interest rates begin to fall, as they probably will, later this year. Indeed, a drop in interest rates will signal the next stage of the move into recession as people and companies draw in their horns and cut their borrowing.

Magic

The Chancellor himself acknowledged last week that "a primary way of curbing the demand for money is by raising its price". However, he went on to repeat the mistaken claim that ministers hold a magic key to a world of cheap money.

The key is called a lower public sector borrowing requirement. If the public sector reduces its demand for credit then there will be more for the private sector, the argument goes. If there is less demand for money from the public sector, then the price of money—the level of interest rates—will fall. Unfortunately, it is not that simple.

The connection between public borrowing and the money supply is a complex one. The effect on sterling M3 (the Government's targeted measure of money supply) and on interest rates, of changes in the Government's borrowing needs depends to a large extent on how and why those needs change.

Some research done on the Treasury model shows, for

example, that a cut in the PSBR through raising income tax has a smaller effect on the money supply than cutting public spending, and a bigger one than raising indirect taxes.

This is because if the Government cuts its borrowing by putting up prices then it is pushing up private demand for money while cutting its own, thus undermining the effect of the PSBR cut on the money supply and interest rates.

Inflation is a key influence on the demand for money, and the level of interest rates. If rising prices mean that people need more money to finance the same level of spending and more money to keep the same level of working capital and stocks, then naturally they will try to get that extra money, and will pay higher interest rates if necessary.

Borrowing

The last year has demonstrated this clearly. The Government cut its borrowing last year, partly through a large rise in indirect taxes. Soaring inflation, caused in part by the higher indirect taxes, then helped to boost private sector demand for money. Higher inflation, with the Government still borrowing for 7.1 per cent, led to persistently high interest rates, outweighing the effect of a lower PSBR.

The relation between the level of money incomes in the economy and the stock of money is a crucial determinant of interest rates. Eventually Government borrowing cuts, through tax and spending policy, will feed through to the money supply and to interest rates. But they will do so by cutting real incomes and reducing demand in the economy, which in turn may lower wage settlements and inflation.

Meanwhile if inflation accelerates because of high wage settlements or dearer oil prices then interest rates are likely to rise for as long as the money stock remains constrained.

Of course there is also a big cyclical element in interest rates. In times of recession, when bank lending to the private sector is still rising quite substantially, it is expected to begin falling sharply once industry has begun to run down stocks and cut back in anticipation of harder times to come.

At the beginning of a recession, involuntary stock building—as companies do not sell as much as they expected to—pushes up demand for bank credit. This Government has placed great stress on the need to cut back on borrowing, and the belief that this would ensure lower money growth compatible with lower interest rates. But many of the measures which it has taken to curb its borrowing have not reduced its direct demand for goods and services, but have merely transferred costs to the private sector and thus been inflationary.

Higher nationalized industry charges, increased council house rents, and a large increase in added tax, all help to reduce the PSBR but not to bring down interest rates.

Increased taxes and lower public spending, along with the high exchange rate resulting mainly from tight money and high interest rates, will cut off private sector demand for credit at the cost of rising unemployment and falling output. They will probably also bring down the rate of inflation.

But the world of the Government of the Bank of England "there is no alternative to relatively high nominal rates of interest until the pace of inflation slackens".

Caroline Atkinson

*Paper presented to a conference on monetary targets at the City University, London in May 1979, to be published later.



Mr Belkacem Nabi, of Algeria (left), president of Opec, and Mr René Ortiz, the secretary-general, answering questions yesterday after the end of the end of the organization's meeting in Algiers.

First steps to an orderly oil market?

Nicholas Hirst reports from Algiers on the compromises reached at the Opec conference

Some measure of restraint has at last returned to the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The compromise finally agreed early yesterday is vague and is being interpreted in different ways by different ministers, but initially at least it has probably added not much more than \$1 to the average price of a barrel of oil.

The increase pales into insignificance compared to the overall rise since this time last year of more than 100 per cent. Ferret prices which recently have seemed to go up almost weekly, should soon stabilize and the additional impact of the Algiers accord on the recession in the West should be so small as to be almost unnoticeable.

It may be that Opec has been forced into this new moderation by an impending glut of supplies. Nevertheless, it remains in its members' power to reduce production to a level where prices would be still higher, and their revenues would not suffer.

The West is at the mercy of Saudi Arabia, which could, if it so wished, cut back its exports to a level which would cause untold economic damage. In the interests of world stability it does not seem so, but the past 18 months of rises and Opec pricing vigilance has shown just how fragile that stability is.

Prior to the revolution in Iran the West had begun to forget the lessons of the oil embargo and price rises of 1973-74. Opec members had offered discounts to sell their crude; a complacency had developed over energy supplies. It seemed that, after all, 1973-74 was little different, as an energy crisis, with the shortages of the Suez invasion 20 years before.

America's imports of oil had continued to grow, reaching a peak in 1978 which topped Saudi Arabia's production, but the exploitation of the North Sea, the development of Alaska and increased exports by Mexico hid the fact of a continuing dependence on imported oil from the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia was expected to continue to increase its capacity, and even as the first strikes in the Iranian oil field developed, threatening to take away up to

a tenth of Western supplies, oil companies and the International Energy Agency failed to predict a crisis.

Perhaps because of the complacency that had built up in the events of the last 18 months have seemed so much more fundamental than those of seven years ago. Western leaders have now come to accept that economically and strategically the world will never be quite the same again.

The shortage created by the overthrow of the Shah gave Opec members the prices they needed to ensure that sufficient revenue could be received without over having to increase their output above 1979 levels again. It is doubtful whether they would ever have had the political will to make sufficient cutbacks on their own.

Faced with the opportunity, however, it was firmly seized and is unlikely ever to be let go. Growth in the West will, in future, have to be achieved with less energy, or with other types of energy than oil. The record of the consuming nations since 1973 of cutting back on their use of energy in comparison with economic growth has been good.

Diplomatic initiatives by leaders at the Tokyo summit last year have been firm up by the targets on oil imports and for reducing the amount of oil used as a primary energy source agreed by the energy ministers at the International Energy Agency.

In the final analysis the IEA is little more than a talking shop. It produces useful statistics and carries on a constant programme of propaganda

to cut energy use and dependence on oil. But it is individual nations which must take the necessary action. If effect can only be cut by price. In Britain the gas and electricity consumer has been hit and North Sea oil, which could be offered cheaply, is charged at a rate which compares with the highest in Opec. In the United States President Carter's attempts to charge prices for energy which would lead to conservation, have led him into bitter political battles, with a legislature which still does not seem to have fully understood what has happened.

The Middle East, which supplies two-thirds of Opec output and 40 per cent of western oil needs, remains an area of tension. Ayatollah Khomeini has said Iran is fast reaching a stage where it will be ungovernable. Fighting in new Afghanistan continues between insurgents and the occupying Russian troops.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, yesterday reiterated his country's views on the Palestinian question. Nothing short of an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank would do.

The tentative attempts at an initiative on Palestine by the EEC has nothing to do with oil, but with imports from the Middle East accounting for two-thirds of Europe's supplies, it must be a constant back ground factor.

Opec and particularly its Middle Eastern members have a shrewdly pointed at the West, which would do as much damage if it blew up in their own hands as it would if it were fired in anger. So any sign of moderation is to be welcomed.

Spilling prices create uncertainty and push the West to buy up more than it needs. As Shaikh Yamani said yesterday, the compromise agreed here is a first step to an orderly market. The next step will be taken by a special meeting in three months time which will prepare for the November Opec summit in Baghdad.

At the meeting heads of state will try to agree on automatic inflation adjusted system of adjusting oil prices in line with the West's economic growth. If that were agreed Opec's standing as a responsible actor on the world stage, could be immeasurably increased.

Business Diary: Corn and convention

103rd floor of the building in the world, tower in the centre the recession seems

to can swallow their press their noses glass of this glossy are rewarded by a net, ordered entering to the horizon, at from 353 creased point of the said centre Lassalle their neighbours solid-rooted and as ever. The tangle es which make the stem are a little busy nonetheless, east, the waters of ugan bear bobbing the fact that the Chicago, or some of ill afford to indulge some whiling when it urving a fancy craft o brave the weekend

the ground, things rent. The recession been pecking at the e Mid-West for the e finally making Talk is of "chasing donary dollar", the consumer has left essential spending, increasingly elusive these parts. tart, Chicago is the capital of America. the city is thought ured as much from tion business as it tourism, and while appears to be one ch can weather the recession, the con- re being affected. moment this is con- the level of atten-



Chicago's Sears Tower: the view from the top is deceptive.

ance rather than the number of conventions booked each year, but coupled with other discouraging signs it all helps to foster business pessimism. Anthony Trollope wrote in his book *North America* in 1861: "Chicago may be called the metropolis of American corn—the favourite city haunt of the American Ceres. The goddess seizes herself there amidst the dust of her full

barns, and proclaims herself a goddess ruling over things political and philosophical as well as agricultural."

The goddess has had a bad time of it lately. President Carter's action in embargoing grain sales to Russia so affected dealings on the commodity exchange, which fixes prices for the whole of the United States, that at one stage it was forced to halt business.

But that panic has at least blown over and grain sales have attained respectable levels, if not those which might have been expected had the embargo not been enacted.

Such swift solutions are not likely to be found in the United States steel industry which is heavily represented in Chicago and at Bethlehem nearby over the border in Indiana. Only last weekend 4,000 production employees at the United States Steel Corporation's South Works plant in Chicago were told that they would be laid off in the round of cuts which introducing in the wake of recession in the car and construction sectors.

At the same time as the South Works lay-offs were announced, the national unemployment figures for May were released. Throughout the United States the unemployment rate rose from 7.4 to 7.9 per cent.

The state produces around a third of the gross national product of the nation, and Chicago's gross metropolitan product last year was \$88,000m. So it is only fair to point out that any city of such size and importance may be certain to show signs of economic damage.

But it should also be remembered that Chicago carries with it daily the reminder that such damage may be more than company performance.

In 1979 the city's black unemployment rate fell below the national average for the first time since 1975 to stand at 13.2 per cent compared with 15.3 nationally. No one locally has any doubts about what has happened in those figures now.

One year ago Jane Byrne became mayor of the windy city and ended one of its most popular customs—patronage. In the words of one resident: "Now before a guy gets a job they ask him first if he knows anything about it."

This abrupt demise of the remains of the era of the late mayor Richard Daley has won Byrne the admiration of much of the city, if not its unwavering support. Graft and the gift of city positions to political allies were practices so deep-rooted that they had become accepted as almost normal practice by the populace. When one city official was found to be taking kick-backs a few years ago, both Democratic and Republican politicians rallied round publicly to defend his record of office.

The problems of Byrne's more open attitude of running Chicago can be seen from her stance over the presidential election. In the Daley days, what the mayor said went and those who disagreed kept their mouths shut. Byrne came out for her good friend Edward Kennedy in the present campaign and landed herself in a welter of public criticism from those who would never have spoken out had Daley still been around.

But there is no doubting that the mayor does possess a tough side. The looming prospect of municipal bankruptcy à la New York has been averted, and the city belt is being tightened to meet the needs of recession. When the fire fighters' union embarked on an illegal dispute recently their local leader found himself behind bars with a speed which delighted certain sectors of the city.

Byrne has kept her head above the dirty water with which the city is so often associated. Whether the public of Chicago would have preferred the tough and dirty days of Daley is debatable. The general consensus is that she had better keep her head in place—patronage can work both ways and if Byrne finds herself in dire need of friends there would be few to turn to in Chicago at the moment.

Chicago has long been praised for a level of municipal support for the arts. In parks and city plazas during the summer a wide spectrum of musical styles can be heard. In a move which sounds remarkably like events in Britain, the city is now turning to private enterprise to help pay for the entertainment which the city dwellers have come to take for granted. And, just like home, they are not meeting with as much success as they would like. Picasso donated a 50 foot 162 ton sculpture to the city in recognition of its backing for the arts. It now stands in Richard J. Daley Plaza. Given what has happened to Daley's governmental ideals, one hopes the sitting is not too ominous.

David Hewson

FADS

The paint'n paper people

Pre-tax profits up more than 53%

	1979	1978
Turnover	£ 38,238,001	£ 21,652,516
Pre-tax profit	£ 2,982,941	£ 1,933,483
Earnings per share	11.38p	5.98p

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman Mr. M. J. Stanley at the Annual General Meeting on 11th June 1980.

- *We are acquiring the balance of the Morris and Blakey Wallpapers Limited shares.
- *Business in the first months of 1980 was buoyant but in common with most other retailers we have found the volume of trade to have eased off during the last six weeks. Sales are up 31.8% over the corresponding period of the previous year. We are not unduly concerned at the recent easing of trade, as in



Malcolm Stanley, Chairman

previous years where we have "competed" with abnormally good weather we find that the purchase of decorating materials is only deferred.

- *During 1980 we plan to open another 20 shops.

A copy of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary, A. G. Stanley Holdings Limited, Alexander House, 39 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1AR.

A. G. STANLEY HOLDINGS LTD.

UK's largest paint and wallpaper retailing group.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Swift recovery surprises dealers

After a cautious start, in the wake of Tuesday's banking figures, equities raced ahead again yesterday.

Dealers admitted surprise at the latest surge in prices, having braced themselves for further selling after all hopes of an immediate cut in MLR had been dashed. In addition, they had expected speculators to square up their books with only three days of the account left.

But in the event, the initial mark-down in prices brought in buyers at the lower levels looking for bargains and accompanied by one or two special situations. This in turn provided another hair-raising day for jobbers, who have been generally short of stock for close on a fortnight.

So prices tended to bare a slightly exaggerated look, compared with the level of turnover, and this was clearly reflected in the FT Index, which closed at its high point for the day 6.6 up at 446.9.

Company announcements and speculative situations again provided for one or two bright spots, with Marshall Cavendish a case in point. As soon as trading resumed in the morning, the market was again treated to the spectacle of another market raid by brokers Rowe & Pitman, the flying squad of the Stock Market.

They picked up between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the equity in publishers Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share, on behalf of their clients Singapore-based Times Publish-

ing. That done the shares immediately retreated 2p to 23p a net gain on the day of 6p.

The debut of SW Consolidated Minerals was a Kitchen Queen, which dipped to a new low of 6p on Tuesday, recovered to 9p yesterday as the market awaited an imminent statement from the group on the £2.1m sale of its 47 retail outlets to Mr Stephen Boler. If it goes through the sale will leave Kitchen Queen as a manufacturing and direct selling operation.

A different story, with the share price tumbling 6p below the offer price at 44p, before recovering slightly to 47p. Brokers to the issue, Rowe Rudd, reported over two million shares had been sold by the close as the stage desperately tried to cut their losses. This also left the parent

company, Dundonian, 5p lower at 69p.

In gilts, the jobbers took a more cautious attitude, fearing further selling after yesterday's disappointing money supply news. Most felt that investors had made enough profit in recent weeks to risk selling at the lower levels. But this was not the case. Only small sellers were reported, although the lack of foreign customers kept prices depressed. In longs, early falls were soon erased to leave the majority of stocks unchanged on overnight levels, while in shorts the falls were limited to between 1/16 and 1/8.

Beechams was the main feature in a generally tight market rising to 138p before profit taking left them at 136p, a net rise of 4p on the day. Investors bought around 500,000 shares following confirmation of the group's latest round of price increases, ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. Others

to gain ground included Glaxo 4p to 208p, Unilever 5p to 451p and BAT's 10p to 253p. Rises of around 2p or 3p were noted in Fisons at 254p, Courtaulds at 67p and Dunlop at 71p. How-

ever, the rises were mostly the result of a shortage of stock rather than active interest.

Full-year figures from Metal Box came as a pleasant surprise to most of its market followers, who had been expecting a static profits performance. But the company's profits rose 10 per cent on last year, a fifth in the latest half-year, and should go well past £1m for 1979-80. At 62p, the yield is only 5 per cent but probably six times covered.

Properties had Land Secs dipping 1p to 312p while the new shares rose 10p to 52p as investigations into dealing got under way ahead of last week's announcement.

Equity turnover on June 10 was £120,955m (14,509 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Barclay Bank, Lloyds, RTZ, Imperial Chemicals, ICI, Bunnell, GKN, Unilever, National Westminster, Premier Oil, Beechams, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Allied Breweries and Boots.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	per share	date	total
Carroll Inds (I)*	65.8(54.1)	3.3(2.6)	5.8(4.7)	1.75(1.49)	7/7	(—)
Churchbury (F)	—	0.44(0.39)	14.5(11.7)	6.5(—)	5/8	9,016.7
Contin Stationery (F)	3.5(2.7)	0.45(0.25)	8.7(4.7)	3.4(—)	5/8	4,312.8
Geover Tin (F)	4.7(4.3)	0.71(1.02)	18.9(31.44)	5.6(—)	25/7	8,418.7
Hanson Trust (I)	365.8(345.1)	16.1(12.5)	9(7)	3.75(2.57)	23/7	(—)
Metal Box (F)	122(92.6)	59.8(38.2)	11.8(10.7)	11.8(10.7)	25/7	20,318.09
Nottingham Bricks (I)	2.28(1.01)	0.27(0.20)	47.8(57.3)	2.0(1.78)	15/8	(—)
Rowellson Constn	—	0.06(0.05)	—	0.42(—)	—	0.6(0.6)
600 Group (F)	191(158)	9.66(11.3)	19.2(12.6)	2.91(2.63)	1/8	5,235(4.67)
Terra-Consult	6.9(5.0)	0.4(0.3)	16.5(11.3)	5(—)	28/7	4,013.6

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on per cent per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Irish currency.

Briefly

that most of profits in current year will fall into second half and overall results should not prove unacceptable.

Geover Tin Mines: Turnover year to March 31, £4.67m (£4.25m). Pre-tax profit £714,000 (£1,024,000). £28.55p (£31.44p). Dividend 12p (12.4p).

Churchbury Estates: Total income year to March 31, £720,000 (£599,000). Pre-tax profit, £438,500 (£390,000). £28.55p (£11.87p). Dividend 12.8p (£9.6p). In light of current earnings board expects that dividends to be increased for current year.

W. R. Smith's chairman says current year is a challenging one for group and interim results are likely to be below those of last year. Overall, board hopes that actions being taken will bring an improvement towards end of year.

A new gold mine, costing perhaps £320m (£178m) in constant prices, is to be started by General Mining

Union Corporation, newly-merged South African company. Company's Beatrix mine is applying for a mining lease in the District of Theunissen, in Orange Free State, close to Welkom. Prospective mine should have a life of 20 years, but uranium extraction is not regarded as economic.

Fisons has reached agreement with two regional pharmaceutical wholesalers, Butlers of Leicester and Daniels of Derby purchase major part of business of Charnwood Pharmaceuticals, effective from April 1, 1980.

Northern Engineering: chairman says group made a good start to year, and performance for year to date continues to show an encouraging trend.

House of Fraser shareholders face more conflicting reading today as Lorrho and Fraser board send out their last circular canvassing for votes at annual meeting of stores group on June 19. Fraser says to abstain is to vote for Lorrho. Lorrho criticises Fraser board for missing chance to buy an unnamed "valuable English company" for around £13m which is now worth much more.

Bamfords statement expected

By Philip Robinson

Collapsed agricultural machinery group Bamfords is expected to issue a statement this week which will cover, among other points, why no mention of the winding up petition against the company was made at a board meeting on May 23, despite it being lodged with the High Court on May 23.

The statement follows a private informal meeting of leading Bankers' editions on Tuesday at the London office of Hambros Bank. Both Hambros and accountant Arthur Young McClelland Moors were at the board meeting and admitted they knew nothing of the winding up petition issued by Gerald Steel, a creditor for £50,802.

Mr Stephen Adamson, of Arthur Young, said last night that there was strong opposition at the creditors' meeting to the winding up petition and if it was not withdrawn it would be opposed by other creditors on June 30, the date for the High Court hearing.

It is understood that informal approaches are to be made to Gardner to try to get the petition withdrawn.

The move would also allow the "hiving down" of a major part of Bamfords assets to a new subsidiary, Fortlink, to go ahead.

Raid on Marshall Cavendish for Singapore group

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman carried out another controversial "dawn raid" yesterday, snapping up 5.5 million shares (equal to 27 per cent of the equity) in the Marshall Cavendish publishing house for Times Publishing Berhad of Singapore.

Market raids already are under urgent consideration, Mr Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry, said last month. One aspect of the problem that has been brought to the attention of the committee studying the raids is the practice of selling short to the market raiders in the hope of buying the shares more cheaply when the desired stake has been acquired and the share price falls.

Mr Denis Milne, a senior partner in Rowe & Pitman, could not say whether this had happened yesterday, although he said that in the past he had heard "that it might have happened".

Rowe & Pitman's raid on Cavendish was put out in the stock market saying that Rowe & Pitman had been instructed by Times Publishing Berhad to buy between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share.

After the announcement Marshall Cavendish shares rose to 25p, before retreating to 21p. The previous night's closing price was 17p.

Times Publishing made clear

to the announcement that it had no present intention of making any general offer for Marshall Cavendish's ordinary share capital and when it had achieved its holding it would withdraw from the market.

Marshall Cavendish was taken by surprise by the rapid share buying and Mr George

More financial news, page 27.

Amy, the chairman, said he was "completely astonished". He went on to say that he was not very pleased about it.

Times Publishing distributes Marshall Cavendish's part works in Hongkong and Singapore. It said yesterday that a closer association with Marshall Cavendish could produce commercial benefits for both parties and export opportunities could be developed.

Mr Amy reacted to this by saying that talk about export opportunities was a lot of nonsense and Times Publishing could have that kind of co-operation without any shareholding.

However, a later met Mr Michael Gorman, the development controller for Times Publishing, said that the Straits Times Group with which it is closely associated, Mr Gorman said he appreciated Mr Amy's surprise, but said they had had a reasonable meeting which relaxed very quickly.

Disputes hold back profits at 600 Group

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of the 600 Group machines tools engineer, scrap processing concern from £11.9m to £9.55m in the year to March 31, 1980, were held back by the engineering dispute, steel strike. These profits by more than £2 an estimate which Sir Wellings, chairman, de as very conservative.

The other bogey United Kingdom manu sector—high interest ra the strong pound—ha greatly affected 600 Gro suits.

Interest charges were cent lower at £1.63m. A the group spent £39m in the year to March 31 on Opchester Lathie an Harrison, and on over pension, the cash releas the sale of steel stock Dunlop & Ranken has to cover this dispa

The group has also a to maintain profit max exports, despite the sterling, and has not k less because of it. Co were a huge hit the previous year's £46

The fall in group i from £198m to £191m reflects the Dunlop & Ranken, as well as the set the United Kingdom i the manufacturing tributi companies ha week, as the rise in the tax charge from £76 £1.06m suggests.

The sharpest down profits came from the scrap division. Slacker demand for scrap and t strike reduced volume i its in this capital-intens ness more than halv £2.27m to £1.03m.

The machine tool whic exports three-f production locations from £727m to £771 although demand held machine tool productio ed badly from the eng dispute and pre-tax pro £8.05m to £7.05m. De the last month has t fall and action is bel to reduce costs.

The year's dividend raised by a tenth to 7.

Bank Ba Rates

ABN Bank	.....
Barclays Bank	.....
BCCI Bank	.....
Consolidated Crds	.....
C. Hoare & Co	.....
Lloyds Bank	.....
London & Lancashire	.....
Midland Bank	.....
Nat Westminster	.....
Royal Bank	.....
Royal Bank	.....
TSB	.....
Williams and Glyn's	.....

* 7 day deposit on £10,000 and under 16 to £25,000 10%.

Cowie presents case to Stock Exchange

The debate over whether George Ewer should be allowed to issue 2.6m more shares for its acquisition of Eastern Tractors continued yesterday with T. Cowie, which is bidding for Ewer, making its case against the listing to the Stock Exchange.

Further meetings are to take place today between Cowie's financial adviser, Samuel Montagu and the Stock Exchange.

In the meantime Ewer associates continued to buy Ewer shares in the market at levels above 1. Cowie's offer price of 52p. The means that Ewer's share price closed at 55p, 2p up, and T. Cowie's dipped 1p to 35p.

T. Cowie is still receiving a

SE nominations close

By Philip Robinson

Nominations to the 46-member Stock Exchange Council closed last night without a hint of a contest.

Three council members have indicated they will retire at the Council's annual meeting on June 24 and three nominations to fill their places were received by 3.30 pm yesterday.

The three new council members will be: Mr Cecil Ralph Edwards of stockbrokers Grieveson, Grant who was elected a

member in 1961; Mr Graham Kennedy of James Cape, a member since 1974, and Mr Ian Slater of Straus Turnball, elected a stock exchange member in 1970.

The Stock exchange Council, responsible for the self-regulation of securities dealing, a highly coveted power of the City, faces a tough year.

It is still fighting the Office of Fair Trading reference of its SE Rule book to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Swedish bond flotation

The Kingdom of Sweden is floating a 10-year adjustable 11.5 per cent domestic bond at par, a National Debt Office official said.

The issue, which goes on sale from June 13 to June 18, is for an open-ended amount. The coupon can be adjusted after five years in accordance with changes of at least 1 per cent in long-term bond rates, whereas previously changes of at least one point were required before a coupon could be adjusted, he added.

Krupp turnaround

Fried. Krupp, the diversified West German industrial group, has reported consolidated net profits of DM64m (£15m) for 1979, against a loss of DM19m in 1978.

Domestic sales rose 6.3 per cent to DM11,700m last year from DM10,800m. The turnover climbed 7.4 per cent to DM12,800m from DM11,900m, but Krupp did not publish worldwide profits.

International

In the first five months of 1980 Krupp sales were up 8 per cent from the year-earlier five-month period.

Orient rights issue

Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) said yesterday it was making a one-for-six rights issue at HK\$2.55 a share.

The company said books would close to record the rights between June 21 and 28 and the payment date would be July 28.

Alfa-Romeo losses

Alfa-Romeo yesterday reported group losses of 54,900m lire (£27m) in 1979, against losses of 83,800m lire in 1978.

The state-owned company said its losses were expected to be covered by state holding companies IRI and Finmeccanica, Alfa-Romeo's main shareholders.

Business appointments

Executives named for six new Grand Met divisions

After the appointment of Mr Stanley Grinstead as deputy chairman and group managing director, Grand Metropolitan is to be divided into six operating divisions, each headed by a chief executive. These will be: Hotels & Catering, Mr J. Travert, Claret, Milk & Foods, Mr A. R. Good, Brewing & Retailing, Mr A. J. C. Sheppard, Wines & Spirits, Mr A. J. Toman, Leisure, Mr L. R. Gibbons, The Ligeret Group, Mr R. J. Mulligan, Mr L. R. Gibbons has joined the board of Grand Metropolitan, from which Mr Derek Taylor and Mr Geoffrey Paton have agreed to resign. Mr Taylor has been made assistant chief executive of the enlarged Hotels and Catering Division and Mr Paton, who retired on March 31, 1981, will progressively relinquish his responsibilities as deputy chairman of IDV, Mr Dennis Dickinson, group company secretary, will take over Mr Grinstead's previous responsibilities as chairman of the Grand Metropolitan Pension Funds.

Mr Bill Boulton, Mr Brian Howes and Mr David Northcroft have joined the board of Kimberley-Clark.

Mr Christopher Dicks has been made chairman of the Press Association.

Mr Patrick Cox, "new executive vice-chairman of Lufthansa Luxembourg (London).

Mr L. F. Hill has been appointed a director of HAT Group.

Mr Pritchard, Mr Adam Bergus and Mr Anthony Mason are not to seek re-election to the board of Allied Breweries.

Mr John Champness has joined the board of Lowndes Lambert Group.

Mr C. Gillis has joined Concord Leasing as director, general manager and chief operating officer.

Monsieur P. Haas and Monsieur A. Autheman have been elected members of committee of the Ottoman Bank.

Mr N. Buckley is now marketing subsidiary of Renault Trucks & Buses.

Mr James Greally is appointed managing director of T. Bridger and Son, the discount stores subsidiary of Curry. Mr Richard Ford becomes marketing director of the newly formed Currys (Retail), the subsidiary company which will manage and operate all Currys retail shops.

Mr Tony Dignum and Mr Dick Andrews have become directors of Bisons Photographic (UK).

Mr Eric Green has become director and general manager of George E. Taylor, Mr Ronald G. E. Lewis has been made a director and commercial manager.

It is vital
to the future of
HOUSE OF FRASER LIMITED
that ALL shareholders
should use their vote
to back their Board
at the
Annual General Meeting
to be held
on 19th June 1980.

Shareholders should
post their blue proxy forms
—completed in the manner shown—
immediately
and no later than tomorrow.

If ever there was a time for prudence and sound principles of management, it is now.

A vote not used is effectively a vote for Lorrho.

سكن من الاجل

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. S. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23.

[illegible]

£6,000 plus Appointments

is it will always be mine copper. The is that for about of copper output mine of cobalt as years, Zambia—ically NCCM—has cant discoveries of flue of mured shafide cobalt ore

NCCM will contribute 2,500 and RCM about 4,000 tonnes.

The possibility of increasing this figure is there, but it would require additional finance, apart from the slag treatment plant, Zaire, the traditional world supplier, has a capacity of 16,000 tonnes a year, but has not been able to supply like this for four years or more.

... ..

The possibility of increasing this figure is there, but it would require additional finance, apart from the slag treatment plant. In the traditional world supplier, has a capacity of 6,000 tonnes a year, but has not produced anything like this for four years or more.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age and older has increased by 25% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 35% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is due to the increase in life expectancy and the decrease in the birth rate. The increase in life expectancy is due to the decrease in the death rate and the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. The decrease in the birth rate is due to the decrease in the number of people who are having children. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is a major concern for the United States because it will have a significant impact on the economy and the social security system. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older will lead to an increase in the demand for health care services and a decrease in the number of people who are able to work and pay into the social security system. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is also a concern for the United States because it will have a significant impact on the economy and the social security system. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older will lead to an increase in the demand for health care services and a decrease in the number of people who are able to work and pay into the social security system.

THE TIMES

Appointments Vacant also on page 27

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The European Economic Community's long-term finance institution, is seeking

Loan Officers

for Operations outside the Community who will be engaged in processing, appraising and administering loan operations in respect of projects outside the Community. Applicants should be aged between 25 and 35, have a university degree or equivalent professional qualification, and possess both appropriate experience of long and medium-term credit operations acquired in a bank or financial institution and a proven practical aptitude for financial analysis. Excellent command of either French or English with a sound knowledge of the other language. Applicants should preferably have acquired their linguistic experience in a bank or financial institution. Starting salary payable in Belgium francs, between £1,025 and £1,225 net take home pay per month, depending on qualifications and experience. Dependency allowances (for spouse and children), pension scheme, health insurance, children's education allowances and other attractive benefits also available. Candidates, who must be nationals of EEC Member Countries, should either apply in writing to the Bank at the address below, enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and a photograph, or telephone for further details, requesting an application form. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Recruitment and Careers Division P.O. Box 2005 LUXEMBOURG (tel. Luxembourg 43 50 11, ext. 325) Applications will be treated in strictest confidence.



MIDDLE EAST

University of Baghdad, College of Engineering have posts for lecturers in the following fields of Engineering: Mechanical, Chemistry, Electrical, Civil, Irrigation and Machinery, Survey, Textile and Architecture. All applicants must have M.Sc. or Ph.D. degrees except for the architecture applicants, with B.Sc. degree and very good experience. If interested, please address application, which should contain comprehensive details of qualifications and experience to: Personnel Officer, The Cultural Dept., Iraqi Embassy, 20 Queens Gate, S.W.7. Interviews will be held in London during the first week of July, 1980.

AMANETT AL-ASIMA BAGHDAD MUNICIPALITY

require applicants in the following fields: 1. Civil Engineers with ten years experience in the execution of water and sewage projects. 2. Structural Engineers, each having eight years experience in the structural design of sewage projects. If interested, please address your application, containing comprehensive details of qualifications and experience, to Mr. R. H. Ali, Commercial Dept., Iraqi Embassy, 20 Queens Gate, S.W.7.

GENERAL VACANCIES

WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE & CO. LTD.

Managing Director of this leading U.K. company producing a wide range of products, including: electrical, electronic, mechanical, and civil engineering services. The company is seeking a highly motivated and experienced individual to join its team. Please apply with C.V. to: T. P. V. ROBERTSON, WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE & CO. LTD., NEWTON ABBOT, DRYDEN TQ13 4PS.

SUMMER WORK ABROAD. French speaking undergraduates or students seeking a summer holiday in the French Alps. The company offers a unique opportunity to work on a ski resort, gain valuable experience, and enjoy a fantastic holiday. Please apply to: The Alps Club, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

GENERAL VACANCIES

CUSTODIAN BERKELEY CASTLE

Custodian required to take charge of the castle, which is a Grade I listed building. The position involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the maintenance of the building and its contents, and the supervision of the staff. Please apply to: R. J. BERKELEY, BERKELEY CASTLE, GLOS.

TRAINING EXECUTIVE with technical background and a minimum of 2 years experience in a similar position. The company offers a comprehensive training programme and a competitive salary. Please apply to: The Training Executive, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

SAVING HOSTESS (25-30) for interviewing and responsible work with small groups of people. The position involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the maintenance of the building and its contents, and the supervision of the staff. Please apply to: The Saving Hostess, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

GENERAL VACANCIES

NO EXPERIENCE?

A London publishing group of high repute offers the opportunity of professional training as well as a salary and benefits package. The group is seeking individuals with no previous experience, but with a strong motivation to learn. Please apply to: The Publishing Group, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

SECRETARY NEEDED

for west end interior decorating company. The position involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the maintenance of the building and its contents, and the supervision of the staff. Please apply to: The Decorating Company, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

SECRETARY

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GENERAL VACANCIES

NEW WINE RESTAURANT (COVENT GARDEN)

ASSISTANT MANAGER

£130 (Actual) neg.

We are looking for an experienced person to assist in the day-to-day running of our exciting new 130ft restaurant/wine bar specializing in wines and simple, high quality food with quick efficient service. Applications, including career summaries, to: The General Manager, Cafe Des Amis, c/o 7 Neal St., London, W.C.2.

EDUCATIONAL

G.C.E. DEGREE and Professional Diploma in writing for post. Free prospectus. W. Williams, c/o 7 Neal St., London, W.C.2. Tel. 01-477 1111. 0325 0325 5121 24 hrs.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BETTING GAMING AND LOTTERIES ACT 1968

1. Section 1(1) of the Act provides that any person who is not a member of a betting club or a gaming club and who is not a licensed bookmaker or a licensed gaming operator, shall be liable to a fine of not more than £500 or to imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or to both, if he is found guilty of committing an offence under the Act. 2. Section 1(2) of the Act provides that any person who is not a member of a betting club or a gaming club and who is not a licensed bookmaker or a licensed gaming operator, shall be liable to a fine of not more than £500 or to imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or to both, if he is found guilty of committing an offence under the Act.

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Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

Secretary

Putney c. £5,400
Why commute in the crush to Central London? Enjoy instead the advantages of working for a modern international company overlooking the Thames and in a good shopping area. Working for a Senior Financial Manager in a lively and busy environment, pride of work is as important as good secretarial and communications skills. Short-hand not needed but some audio experience would be useful. The earnings include £540 London allowance. Other benefits include subsidised dining facilities and 4 weeks annual holiday. To apply please ring Sue Draper or Rosalind Elms at International Computers Limited 01-788 7272 ext 4231, quoting ref: T2005.

SECRETARIAL

Stella Fisher

IN THE STRAND
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
with audio, some shorthand but largely in the field of secretarial work. The position involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the maintenance of the building and its contents, and the supervision of the staff. Please apply to: Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644.

SECRETARIAL

Advertising
TV and Radio
£4,500
Marvellous opportunity for a bright young person to join a full secretarial back-up to a lively production team. If you will enjoy the variety, the glamour and the fast work of this exciting business then please phone Alison Gibson.

SECRETARIAL

Senior Secretaries
173 New Bond Street W1 9PS
01-499 0082-01-499 5907

RECEPTIONIST

£4,500 neg.
Required by representative office of large Middle East bank. Modern offices near Liverpool Street. Would suit person 25-35. Applicants must be smart, mature and have a good command of English and a good knowledge of the city. Please ring Marlene Rozza on 01-499 4477.

SECRETARY

For busy Kensington estate agent. The position involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the maintenance of the building and its contents, and the supervision of the staff. Please apply to: The Estate Agent, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

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La Creme de la Creme

SECRETARIES HELP US WRITE "ENGLISH ENGLISH"

Newly opened branch office of Japanese oil company Piccadilly requires an efficient but considerate, secretarial who among other duties can

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Design for Humans: 7.05 Secular music of the Renaissance: 7.30 One step at a time. Closedown at 7.55.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: History (Israel and the Arab states): 9.47 Mathshow (a set of scales): 10.10 Merry-go-round (French track 11: 11.05 It's a solid shape): 11.30 Let's Look at Wales (results of competition). Closedown at 11.50.

1.30 Mr Bean: children's story: 1.45 News: 2.00 You and Me: Splash and swim (11).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (on the sea): 2.40 Television Club (A School in Time: Push for Poem): Closedown at 3.00.

3.50 Play School: George Terry's story: The Lonely One: Carol Leader and Michael Mann.

4.15 The All New Popeye Show: cartoons featuring the superhero sailor and his skinny girl friend.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Space-time geometry: 7.05 Reluctant: 7.30 Systems, engineering: Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.

2.00 pm International Tennis: The Stella Artois Championship, from the Club in London. John McEnroe starts the defence. The title he won last year, and the line-up of players also includes Willy Amaratil and Roscoe Tanner. Commentaries by John Barrett and Peter West.

4.35 My Dear Uncle Sherlock: Twenty-year-old boy finds out who robbed a rich old relative.

4.55 John Craven's Newsworld: junior newscast: 5.05 Blue Peter:

ITV

4.35 International Match of the Day: Live coverage of the England v. Belgium game, from Turin, in the European Football Championship. Jimmy Hill provides the commentary, John Motson the commentary.

6.50 Tomorrow's World: The latest computer game, 3-D football. Also, how the film Star Wars helped San Francisco's new buildings.

7.20 Are You Being Served? Department store comedy. This episode is called South South, This Insurance (r).

7.50 Mike Yarwood: Repair showing of his show screened last Christmas. His guests (in a manner of speaking) include Frankie Vaughan, Ken Dodd and Frank Sinatra. President Carter, Robin Day, Margaret Thatcher.

8.30 That's Life Report: How good are those old-fashioned TV shows? Effective are those slimming aids? Chris Serle investigates.

9.00 News: with Richard Baker:

Regions

5.35 Square Mile of Murder: First of four reconstructions of Scottish murder cases. Morag Hood (in the servant) and Jessie MacLachlan, accused of murdering her friend with a cleaver in 1862.

10.15 International Match of the Day: Highlights from today's England v. Belgium and Spain v. Italy games in the European Football Championships. Introduced by Jimmy Hill.

10.25 News headlines.

11.07 Question Time: Robin Day with a strong panel (Sir James Goldsmith, Tom Jackson and Sally Morgan). MP faces a theatre full of questions.

12.05 Weather and regional news.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: Making a Living (visit to a coalfield in Yorkshire): 9.52 Over to You (sars): 10.09 Look Around (building techniques): 10.26 French (English students in Paris): 10.48 Experiment (Newtonian constant of gravitation): 11.05 About Books (talking the done): 11.27 Comedy and Doing (musical instruments): 11.44 Picture Box (tale of a kite): 12.00 Little Blue: story of a baby elephant. Read by John Kidd: 12.10 Stepping Stones: All about furry creatures: 12.30 The Sullivan: drama at sea during the last war.

1.00 News: 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 For Madam with Love: Neil brings his girlfriend home, but he still doesn't know about his mother's illness. With Nyree Dawn Porter.

2.00 Here Today: Magazine programme, including interviews and useful information.

2.45 Flat Six: Play about a black girl (Alyson Spiro), without money or figure, who arrives in Leeds, in search of a new future (r).

3.45 Superstar Profile: interview with Superman star Christopher Reeve: 4.15 Little House on the

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